MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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MAINE FARMER

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

MORE SUGAR STOCK.

At the recent meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, Mr. Leonard Wray, who has been quite a traveler and long a resident in the Caffraria region of Africa, addressed the members on the subject of introducing into this country another species of cane, from which to manufacture sugar and molasses. This is a species of cane called "Imphee," which is either a species of the sorghum genus, or a variety of sorghum produced by hybridizing or mixing the sorghum with some other species of the sorghum family. There was a little friction got up during the discussion, by Mr. Wray's stating that the Patent office was opposed to the introduction of the Imphee, and had endeavored to prevent the sale of its seed.

This was denied by Mr. Brown, the head of the Agricultural department of the Patent Office. It seems all the opposition given by that department is a caution against a too implicit reliance on the Imphee. Mr. Brown stated his belief that it was hybrid of the sorghum, and that if cultivated with the sorghum it would continue to mix or hybridize with it. This seems to be the opinion of Prof. Gray of Cambridge, one of the best botanists among us.

Mr. Wray has obtained a patent of some sort, either for the mode of culture or for manufacturing sugar therefrom, or both, for which, being a foreigner, he was under the necessity of paying five hundred dollars, and it would be natural, if no other motive actuated him, for him to feel some anxiety to establish the good character of his enterprise, and to labor hard to induce the public to patronize him.

The sorghum or Chinese sugar cane, thanks to the care and energy of Mr. Brown, though received at first with distrust and caution, has worked its way into general favor throughout the Union. Let the same cautious experimenting be done in regard to the Imphee—"Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good" is our motto in agriculture, as well as in morals and religion.

In regard to this Imphee, Mr. Wray states that he came to this country with eighteen distinct varieties of a plant of very great value, the Imphee of Caffraria. The seeds of this plant he had not obtained by gathering them up from seedmen's stores in England, France, and elsewhere, and purchased for resale. On the contrary, he had brought them from their native home, from Caffraria, the result of cultivation of his own, conducted at his own expense. He had introduced these plants into Australia, New Zealand, France and Algiers, and on the American continent from Canada southward to the Brazils. He had been, he said, originally a sugar planter in the West Indies, then in the East Indies and on the Straits of Malacca. Having gone to the Cape of Good Hope, he heard so much there of the beauty and fertility of the country about Port Natal, that he went thiher, and liked it so well as to stay three years. It was here that he met with the Imphee. The chief value of this plant, as compared with the ordinary sugar cane, is that some of its varieties pass through all their stages of growth and maturity in three months, whereas the ordinary sugar cane requires from eighteen to twenty-three months. How does it compare with the sugar cane in another respect, namely, the proportion of saccharine matter? From the imphee as high as seventy and sometimes seventy-five per cent. of juice had been obtained. Nothing like this can be done with the West India sugar cane. He had heard that in Louisiana as high as seventy per cent. had been obtained. That may be true, but he must be forgiven for doubting it. Certain he is that the relative proportion of juice is much the greatest in the imphee. And next as to quality. The imphee contains eighteen to twenty per cent. of salts, as shown by the saccharometer, which registers the same whatever be the nature of the salts concerned, whether salts of lime, potash, or sugar. If imphee be grown on rich swamp or bottom lands it will show a great amount of salts; but when boiled down nothing beyond the average of crystallizable sugar is obtained. Indeed sometimes it is found that the sirup from imphee grown in such rich lands cannot be made into sugar at all from its incapacity to crystallize. Such soils produce sirup for distillation, and molasses in great quantity and of the very best description; but they are not productive in crystallized sugar.

There is a great difference in the yield of the imphee, according to the variety planted. He had with him then before the society three varieties—the white, the purple, and parti-colored. It would not do to judge of the whole species by one or two varieties. As to the Chinese sugar-cane, Mr. W. deems it nothing more or less than an imphee, originally transferred by the Portuguese in their former and better days from Delagoa bay, on the east coast of Africa, to China.

Mr. Wray readily admitted that the sorgho or Chinese sugar-cane, as it is here called, is a very valuable plant. It was introduced into France from China by Count Montigny, and from France here by Mr. Brown of the Patent office. A plant that will give fodder, sirup, and sugar, is a valuable plant to introduce, and if to these it will add grain also, it becomes a still greater desideratum. In the white sample of imphee which is now exhibited there is no bitterness, no coloring matter, nothing deleterious like that in the inner pellicle of the sorgho seed, and which the French chemists could not get rid of. The imphee is a perfectly white seed. In point of crop it sometimes gives a wonderful result. Fifty bushels is a very small one; for Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, had succeeded in raising two hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.

Everybody must see that these are important points; it saves the planting of corn, and yields a rich juice besides. From ten stalks, taken indiscriminately, by a negro, from a field on Gov. Hammond's farm, two gallons and a spoonful or two of rich juice were pressed. Ten stalks of the Chinese sugar-cane gave only five and a half qts.; being a balance in favor of the imphee of five pints. By the test of the saccharometer it has shown over and over again 10½ Beaume, or nineteen per cent. of saccharine matter. In the juice from the imphee on Gov. Hammond's estate there is a great proportion of salts. As compared with the best Louisiana sugar-canes, the imphee is double, for in Louisiana the latter seldom rise above nine per cent.; and for the truth of this statement in respect to the comparative saccharine strength of imphee several gentlemen present were prepared to testify.

Mr. W. then exhibited several samples of sugar made from imphee and sorgho. Some was of a poisonous character, made from sorgho in the south of France, and made by the barytes process; a specimen from imphee made roughly in Africa; a second variety more drained of its molasses, and a third quite white and pure.

It seems, therefore, that we have more sugar stock from which to obtain our supplies of sweetening. We ought to become a sweet people, with so many sources for the "sweets of life" as we now have.

In the first place, we have the noble rock maple, yielding the most pleasant sweet of all; then we can raise the sugar beet, which affords an excellent sweet, though requiring a good share of chemical skill to get it out; then we have the good old Indian corn stalk, which yields a pretty good share of molasses; then comes the newly acquired sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane, which is rich in syrup; then we are offered the "Imphee," said, by its friends, to be rich in crystallizable sugar, and to ripen in three months; and lastly, we have in the South, the old fashioned sugar cane, which will probably continue to be cultivated as a staple crop in particular latitudes for the supplying of sugar and molasses, as heretofore, though perhaps not quite so profitably to to the planters. Besides all these, we have that little type of industry, the honey-bee, to collect honey for us whenever we give it a chance; and a wag at our elbow says we have the "gals," to make all these sweets sweeter!

BEE MOTHS AND APPLE WORMS.

We all like honey and good apples, and it is a vexation to have our honey comb eat up, and our bees starved by the bee moth, or the worm (larva) of the bee moth. It is also not very pleasant, when we have waited for a good apple to grow, to find, on gathering it, that a villainous worm has made his lodgings in the core, and perhaps perforated it with two or three holes. How to prevent the ravages of these pests is a work of care, and demands a good deal of attention and foresight, to say nothing of the labor.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer, Mr. John Hodge, of Rushville, Illinois, recommends a mode of destroying these insects by treating them to flowing bowls of "good liquor." He prepares metheglin by putting honey comb in water as soon as the weather is warm enough to bring out the insects. This he puts into bowls or other vessels, and places near the hives in the night, when the bees are in bed, and the moths are flying abroad, being attracted by the liquor they plunge in and are drowned.

The following is his description of his method. It may be of service to some of our readers:—

"As early in the summer as it will do to rob your bees, rob some of them, and strain out the honey. Take the comb and make metheglin, and as soon as it ferments, or in two days, put it into vessels, pitchers, crocks, or buckets, filling them one-third full of the metheglin. Place the vessels on your benches, or on the top of the stands in the evening after the bees have gone in, take care to remove them in the morning before the bees are astir.

My success in this way last summer was complete. The first night I set a pitcher, a one gallon crock, and a pint bowl upon the bee benches, and caught so many that they could hardly drown. The next night I set out nine vessels, pitchers, pint bowls, and glass tumblers, and the next morning counted 478 of the bee millers, beside a large number of the apple millers. I set out the vessels the next night, and caught a great number—1100 or 1200 in all. I think the more bee-bread in the metheglin the better. We were not troubled so much with the bee and apple millers last summer, as we were the summer before. My bee stand sits under my apple trees, and on my setting out the metheglin, the apple millers would fly into the vessels before I could get them all placed.

Cider vinegar sweetened a little, will do as well as the metheglin for the apple miller. To catch them, place your vessels in the crotches of your trees. The way I came in possession of this information, was from a brother of mine from Kentucky, last June, and as soon as I robbed my bees, I tried the experiment, and it proved successful beyond my expectations. Now, brother bee raisers that have no better way of getting rid of the bee millers and moths, try my way, and I warrant that you will be successful to a great extent."

INDIAN BREAD. A lady contributor to the Prairie Farmer, closes an article on various subjects with the following directions for cooking Indian bread:—

"Do you know how to make good, old-fashioned Indian bread? Yes! Well, do you know how to cook it? I will give you my plan. When sufficiently light, place it in a hot oven; put into your tin or copper boiler a pail full of clean water; place it over the fire; have made a wooden frame, fitting snugly into the boiler, on which to place your bread pans. This must be high enough to prevent the water boiling into the pans. When your bread has baked three-fourths of an hour, place it in the boiler, cover tight, and steam three hours. The water must not stop boiling until the bread is done. You will have a nice loaf without the hard crust formed by baking until done."

A VALUABLE COW. In a recent trial for receiving and killing a stolen cow, it was in evidence that the owner had sold in just one year, $234 90 worth of milk, besides what his family had used in that time. The cow was valued at $75, but even at this high price, she had paid for herself and keeping twice over in a single year.

OFFICERS OF AG. SOCIETIES.

ANDROSCOGGIN. At the annual meeting of this Society, the Trustees' report shew it to be in a most prosperous condition. We copy from the Lewiston Journal the following statement of the financial standing of the Society:

Number of Members of the Society, 736.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Membership tickets,	$736,00	
Annual Fair,	515,00	
From State,	300,00	
Miscellaneous,	106,70	
Total receipts,		$1657,70

EXPENDITURES.

Services of Trustees,	$103,50	
Hay and fodder at Show,	100,00	
Miscellaneous expenses at Fair, printing, services of minor officers, &c.,	406,19	
Premiums,	555,00	
Amount paid for expenses of 1856,	29,90	
Am't paid for moving fence,	48,41	
		$1243,00
Balance in treasury for 1857,		$414,70
The debt of the Society for grounds, &c., at the commencement of 1857, was		$6870,74
Interest to February, 1858,		487,99
Total debt and interest,		7358,73
Paid balance for 1857,		414,73
Balance of debt,		$6944,00

There is $300 more due from the State. This will reduce the debt to $6644. About $200 of the expenses of 1857 have been incurred for permanent works.

The by-laws were amended so as to reduce the number of Trustees from five to three, and the Treasurer was authorized to pay all orders for premiums for 1857, if called for previous to July 1, 1858.

The following were chosen officers of the Society for 1858:

President—Robert Martin, Danville.

Vice President—Jonathan C. Merrill, Durham; Augustus Sprague, Greene.

Recording Secretary—William R. Wright, Lewiston.

Treasurer, Collector, and Cor. Secretary—A. Wakefield, Lewiston.

Trustees—Rufus Prince, Turner; Sewall Moody, Webster; and Samuel Haley, Lewiston.

Agent—I. G. Field, Lewiston.

Librarian—C. Record, Danville.

Member of the Board of Agriculture—Robert Martin.

NORTH KENNEBEC. We copy the following account of the doings at the annual meeting of this Society from the Waterville Mail:

The Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Town Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 5, with a larger attendance than we have ever before seen. The address, suggested by resolutions last year, was very properly dispensed with; probably from the conviction that an address at the annual exhibition is enough. There was a large and excellent display of farm and garden seeds, and of a quality that promises still more improvement. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, beets, turnips, onions, were a part of the variety. Premiums were given as follows:

Winter Wheat, Clark Drummond—		$1,00
Spring do. J. Percival		1,00
" Rye do.		75
Barley, W. B. Lewis		75
Beans and peas, E. G. Sawtelle (each),		75
Herd's Grass Seed do.		1,00
Turnips do.		25
Potatoes, O. Emery		25
Seed Corn, W. B. Lewis		1,00
do. E. G. Sawtelle (gratuity)		25
do. Clark Drummond do.		25

The committee on Plowing reported the 1st premium to Josiah Morrill, 2d to G. E. Shores, 3d E. G. Sawtelle, and a gratuity to Elhanan Cook.

The following officers were elected:

President—Col. Isaiah Marston.

V. Presidents—Wm. Dyer, E. W. Hutchinson.

Sec. Treas. and Collector—Joseph Percival.

Trustees—I. Marston, G. E. Shores, W. E. Drummond, J. Otis, W. W. Merrill.

Col. Wm. E. Drummond, Winslow, was elected member of the Board of Agriculture.

Resolutions were adopted favorable to offering the State Society the use of our grounds, for its next annual exhibition, if suitable arrangements can be made, and authorizing the Trustees to negotiate terms.

The session was one of much interest, and in all respects harmonious.

WALDO. The Waldo County Agricultural Society held their annual meeting on the second day of January, at Belfast. The Treasurer's report was read, showing

Receipts for 1857,	$646,80
Amount paid out,	618,69
Balance in treasury,	$28,11

The following were chosen officers of the Society for 1858:

President—David Norton.

Vice Presidents—H. W. Cunningham, W. G. Sibley.

Secretary—Timothy Thorndike.

Treasurer—Wm. T. Colburn.

TRUSTEES.

Belfast—Robert R. Sweet, Ephraim A. Pitcher, E. P. Brown, John Wilson.

Belmont—C. B. Wetherbee, Robie F. Alexander.

Brooks—Woodbury Edwards, S. G. Ellis.

Camden—P. U. Stevens.

Freedom—Peter W. Ayer.

Hope—Martin Carlton.

Jackson—Levi Rich, 2d.

Knox—F. W. Bannon, James Aborn.

Lincolnville—J. D. Tucker, Harrison Taber.

Monroe—H. McKinney.

Montville—Nathan Pierce, Edward Toby, James S. Rollins, Jesse H. Frye.

Northport—James Goodale.

Prospect—John Heagan.

Searsmont—Isaac Woodman.

Searsport—Isaac Carver, F. S. Nickerson.

Unity—Thomas B. Huzzy.

Waldo—C. Whitcomb.

The report of the committee on land for County Fair, was referred to the Trustees, who, at a subsequent meeting of the board, referred it to a committee of seven, with directions to report at the next meeting of the Trustees, to be holden March 6, 1858.

YORK. The annual meeting of the York County Society was held at Saco, Jan. 1.

The report of the Treasurer shew that the income of the Society for the year had been more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the Cattle Show and Fair by about two hundred dollars, to go towards fitting up the show ground.

Messrs. John Gaines, Ira C. Doe and Cornelius Sweetser were chosen a committee to have unlimited control of said property for the year ensuing, to let it, all or any part, not interfering with the requirements of the Society at such times as they may need the ground.

The following gentlemen were chosen as the officers of the Society, for 1858:

President—Seth Scamman, Saco.

Vice Presid'ts—Joseph Frost, Eliot; Thomas Dyer 3d, Saco; Luther S. Moore, Limerick; Harrison Lowell, Biddeford.

Trustees—Seth Scamman, Saco; Daniel Dennett, Buxton; Cornelius Sweetser, Saco; Thos. K. Lane, Biddeford; Charles Hill, Saco.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—John Hanscom, Saco.

Treasurer and Agent—William Noyes.

Librarian—A. A. Hanscom, Saco.

Member of the Board of Agriculture—S. L. Goodale, Saco.

The Treasurer was directed to dispose of the Bank Stock belonging to the Society, at not less than par, to meet the liabilities of the Society.

We have received, and shall publish in our next the doings of the annual meetings of the Kennebec, So. Kennebec and Sagadahoc Societies.

MAINE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Report of Committee

ON GRAPES, FLOWERS, PLANTS, &c. There was but one dish of Grapes on the table, which were the Concord, from a vine set two years—open culture; and your committee would award the 1st premium offered on Grapes to the Concord, No. 14, F. Wingate, 75c.

There was but one Boquet presented, No. 37, Mrs. M. A. Eaton, to which we award the 1st premium, 75c.

There were four contributors of pot plants, viz: No. 17, five varieties, Mrs. M. A. Eaton; No. 31, four varieties, F. Glazier, Jr.; No. 32, seven varieties, Mrs. Boston; No. 36, one variety, Mrs. Church;—and your committee would award the 1st premium to No. 32, Mrs. Boston,—seven varieties, composed of three varieties of Geranium, one Fuchsia, one Oliander, one Verbena, and one other variety which your committee could not name, $1 00. 2d premium, No. 17, Mrs. M. A. Eaton, five varieties, composed of one Eupatomia, one Petunia, one Carnation, one ——, one ——, 75c.

There was a bottle of Syrup presented by Alonzo Wood, of East Winthrop; and your committee notice with pleasure this first attempt at growing the Celestial Cane in our midst, and extracting its sweetness for our luxury and convenience; and we see an omen of success in the future, which is sure to attend the rightful cultivation of this plant in our State, and we would recommend a gratuity of $1 00.

D. Cargill, East Winthrop, presented one jar of Tomato Ketchup, which is so indispensable in the making up of the epicure's dish, and we would recommend a gratuity of 50c.

ALBERT NOYES, Ch'n.

DIFFERENCE IN COWS.

Cows, under certain constitutional circumstances, are naturally disposed to convert their food into fat, so much so that there is great difficulty in keeping some classes in a breeding state, more especially improved Short Horns, Devons and Herefords. Turn a cow of this description into rich grass, and she is soon useless for anything but the shambles. The quality of the milk she gives may be fine, but the quantity almost nothing. We had a Devon, the property of a noble Duke, which carried off the first prize of her class at one of the Royal Agricultural Society's meetings, not giving more than one quart at a milking.

On the other hand, there is a class of cows naturally inclined to turn all their food into the pail. Turn a cow of this kind along with the one above, and she will rather get poorer every day, if the milk is taken from her, while her plump and sleek rival is gaining weight. The former will consume greatly more grass and water than the latter, returning for it in proportion a still greater quantity of milk, but inferior in quality. In town dairies, when fed on sour grain, distillers' wash, &c., the quantity sometimes yielded is almost incredible. When such is the case, however, life is generally short, especially if cows are in a low state at calving. Hence the reason why dairymen purchase near-calves of this class in good condition.

The above two classes may be called extremes, between which there is a mean, and this latter class of cows, if turned into a rich pasture along with the others, would keep themselves in good condition, and give a medium quantity of milk the quality depending upon the richness of the food. [Mark Lane Express.

A MONSTER MORTAR. A mortar has been tried at Woolwich, Eng., successfully, with 70 lbs. of powder, though its full charge is 300 lbs. The shell is one yard in diameter, and, uncharged as it was in the experiment, it tore up stones, and piled the earth as high as a small house and filled the air within a radius of 200 yards with earth, stones and roots of trees. The monster is compounded of wrought and cast iron, in separate pieces, tightly hooped together. At the 5th round the middle ring gave way partially, and thus interrupted the practice; but it was successfully shown that it could throw a shell weighing a ton and a half.

HARROWING INVERTED SOD. Farmers often find harrowing inverted sod to tear up the turf, and make grassy tillage. Grass land which has been inverted by the common plough late in autumn, and which has been underdrained or is otherwise dry enough, may be harrowed very early in the spring, without the least disturbance of the sod, if done when only a few inches of the surface has thawed, and while the grassy portion of the sod is chained fast by ice.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FARMERS. Do not go on dividing up or using up your capital by cropping without manure. Make it a cardinal principle of action never to be swerved from, that you will not in any instance, in relation to any field or crop, or rotation, plant or sow without a supply of manure—sufficient at least to preserve the existing fertility of the soil.

AN ingenious Neapolitan builder has discovered a process by which plaster of Paris may be prepared, so that when made into casts it is susceptible of high polish, and acquires great strength.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

The Board met according to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Accepted the report of the committee on topic No. 5, which was as follows, viz:—

That the better to test the discipline of the team and the skill of the driver and plowman, the following suggestions be made to those having charge of this interesting department in our Agricultural Shows and Fairs.

That the land be laid off in lots to contain such quantity as the Trustees shall direct, the lots to be marked by stakes and numbered, the plowmen to draw lots for their plows.

That the numbered stake be placed at the left hand side of the lot, the start to be from this point; each plowman to draw his first furrow in the line of his numbered stake, and back the same up again, the remainder of the work to be optional—subject, however, to the regulations of the Trustees.

After the plows are started a list to be made of the plowmen's names, in the order of their respective numbers on the field; the plowmen also to retain their drawn numbers till the decisions are given.

The judges, or awarding committee, not to be on the field until after the plows are off, and are to mark the decisions as they are made according to the numbers. No person whatever, except the judges, to be allowed to walk upon the plowed ground until their decision is given.

That in all entries for plowing at our Agricultural Fairs, the competitors be required to give the number of oxen or horses he intends to use, as also the name of the manufactory, and size of the plow to be used.

In suggesting some points which your Committee think should be considered in determining good plowing, we call the attention of judges to the following:

1. Nearness to given dimensions, if any, and equality in depth and breadth throughout.
2. Squareness of sod on the upper corner; equality of the angles of its two slopes.
3. Straightness of furrows throughout, from first to last.
4. Uniformity in breadth and depth of the last furrows with those of the rest of the lot.
5. Packing of the furrows, as judged by the tread of the foot.
6. Laying of the furrows, as shown by the burying of all the green surface without flattening the backs of the furrows.
7. Straightness and narrowness of last two furrows, and distinctness of each of them.
8. Entering and throwing out the plow so as to make all the land plowed to run in a uniform line.

Your Committee would further suggest that a sufficient amount of time be allowed competitors to perform their work, and that if perfected in a reasonable space the question of time should not be taken into account in awarding premiums.

Your Committee would present the following as objectionable qualities in plowing, which should be avoided, to which the attention of awarding committees is directed

1. All obvious deviations from the straight line or prescribed dimensions of furrow, in breadth and depth.
2. Crowding a number of narrow furrows together in the ridge or first furrows of the lot.
3. Raising the first furrows above the level of the rest of the lot, by which in harrowing the harrow will be kept up from the adjoining furrows.
4. Flattening of the furrows too much, or inequality, so that the crest of one furrow will prevent the harrow from reaching another.
5. Leaving the furrows standing on edge and gaping, so that if sown with cereal grains a portion of the seed is suffered to fall below the range of germination.
6. Laying the last grass furrow above or below the furrows of the rest of the lot.
7. Last grass furrow too broad, or too deep, or crowded, or plastered with loose earth.
8. Want of uniformity in the end line of the land plowed.

Voted that a committee of one be appointed to inquire as to the state of affairs relative to the copies of our Secretary's Report for 1856, said to have been returned to the Express office in this city, from a number of towns, the officers of which refused to pay the freight on the same, and make the best arrangement possible to cancel the freight and receive the books. Chose Mr. Russ, of Farmington, as that committee.

Subsequently, the committee reported as follows, which was accepted:—

The committee appointed to inquire into the state of affairs in relation to certain copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Board, at the Expres Office in this city, beg leave to report, that

The whole number of bundles returned is twenty-three, from the following towns, viz:—Crawford, Cooper, Baileyville, Charlotte, Whitneyville, Machiasport, Columbia, Marshfield, Edmunds, Alexander, Brewer, Medybemps, Cutler, Roxbury, La Grange, Greenbush, Marrion, Milford, Greenfield, Concord, Argyle, Hermon.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of determining the respective towns of the members, reported that they had attended to that duty, and had arranged tickets for the lot, seven of which were marked No. 1, eight No. 2, and eight No. 3, which was accepted, and the drawing at once proceeded, which resulted as follows:—

FIRST CLASS, (*for one year.*)

Seward Dill,	E. L. Hammond,
B. F. Leadbetter,	Albert Noyes,
Hugh Porter,	Hiram Russ.
Hiram Stephens,	

SECOND CLASS, (*for two years.*)

Joseph Avery,	William R. Flint,
Francis Fuller,	Robert Martin,
Samuel F. Perley,	Francis L. Rice,
John K. Russell,	J. D. Tucker.

THIRD CLASS, (*for three years.*)

John F. Anderson,	B. C. Bailey,
Wm. E. Drummond,	S. L. Goodale,
Daniel Lancaster,	Wm. M. Palmer,
John Thissell,	N. T. True.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Board be a committee to urge the claims of Robert Martin, for services rendered them in the winter of 1856.

The committee appointed to assess the members of the Board and distribute the books obtained from the Express office, reported that each member was entitled to two copies of the report of 1856, and four copies of the second edition of the same; and that each member is assessed twenty-five cents. Accepted.

Accepted the report of the committee on statistics, which was as follows, viz:—

REPORT:

The committee to whom was assigned the duty "to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure more complete and perfect agricultural statistics of the State," have attended to that duty, and report for your consideration

An act additional to chapter —— of the codified laws of the State, relative to the duties of the assessors of cities, towns and plantations.

SEC. 1. The assessors of each city, town and plantation in this State, are hereby required to collect and transmit to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, on or before the first day of June in each year, such statistical information as may be required by said Board, relative to the industrial pursuits of their several precincts, as they may be annually presented on the first day of April.

SEC. 2. If the assessors of any city, town or plantation, shall willfully neglect to make the returns aforesaid, in the manner aforesaid, such assessors shall forfeit to the State a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered on complaint by the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

And also, an act additional to chapter —— of the codified laws of the State, relative to the duties of the Board of Agriculture:—

SEC. 1. The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture shall cause to be printed blank tables conveniently arranged for the returns of such facts relative to the industrial pursuits of this State, as may be deemed necessary by said Board, to present a clear and distinct statistical view of the industry of the State, and shall furnish three copies of the same, together with a copy of the directions prescribed by the Board of Agriculture, to the assessors of each city, town and plantation, on or before the first day of April in each year.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, after he shall have received the returns aforesaid, from the assessors of the several cities, towns and plantations, shall cause to be prepared and printed, under his direction, a true abstract of the same, for the use of the Legislature, at the next session thereof.

Accepted the following report from the committee on topics, as follows:—

REPORT.

The committee to whom the duty of making suggestions of topics to be considered during the recess of the Board, and reported to the Secretary, on or before Oct. 1st, next.

1. On the cultivation of the cranberry—S. Dill.
2. Introduction of fruits and vegetables—H. McKenzy, Monroe.
3. Planting of orchards—Joseph Avery, West Jefferson.
4. Introduction of new varieties of grapes adapted to Maine—Albert Noyes, Bangor.
5. New farming implements—Francis Fuller,—Winthrop.
6. List of pears suitable for cultivation in Maine—S. L. Goodale, Saco.
7. Insects injurious to vegetation—N. T. True, Bethel.
8. The best breeds of cows for dairy purposes—W. E. Drummond, Winslow.
9. Fowles—William M. Palmer, Hartland.
10. Comparative value of manures—J. R. Russell—Skowhegan.
11. Comparative value of roots for cattle and hogs—H. Stevens, Maple Grove.
12. Cultivation of flax—J. D. Lang, Vassalboro'.
13. Best breed of sheep—W. R. Flint, Anson.
14. Horses—J. D. Tucker, Lincolnville.
15. Neat stock—B. F. Leadbetter, Bingham.
16. Compost manures—Hugh Porter, Pembroke.
17. Drainage—D. Lancaster, Farmingdale.
18. Marine manures—B. C. Bailey.
19. Model farms—W. D. Dana, Perry.
20. Grains of Maine—S. L. Perley, Naples.
21. Renovation of worn out lands—E. L. Hammond, Atkinson.
22. Reclaiming old pastures—W. R. Flint, Anson.
23. Renovation of old orchards—N. Foster, Gardiner.
24. Maple sugar—F. L. Rice, Denmark.
25. Road making—Robert Martin, West Danville.
26. Domestic manufactures—Darius Forbes, S. Paris.

Dr. True, of Oxford, called the attention of the Board to the manner in which the reports of the Secretary are bound. He thought they were not done in a style creditable to the State or the Board. Such documents in other States were done up much better than they were by Maine. Ours ought to be done up in better style, especially those to be exchanged with other States. It was finally voted that the Secretary cause a number not exceeding one-half those allowed by law, to be done up in cambric, provided the same be practicable.

Mr. Lancaster presented the Board with a sheaf of wheat called the "Jordan." It was the same exhibited at the State show at Bangor. It is said to ripen well, even if sown after the first of June, and that it is not liable to rust, or to be injured by the midge. It was placed at the disposal of Mr. Perley, President of the Maine State Society.

Mr. Goodale stated that in his interview with the Legislative committee, he had learned that several petitions were before the committee for incorporation of agricultural societies in sections where societies already exist. This subject was one worthy of consideration by this Board. By the payment of mileage on cattle, the principal necessity for the creation of new societies was removed.

Mr. Hammond, of Piscataquis, said he understood that persons in the upper part of his small county were petitioning for an act of incorporation, and also people in the lower part of the county. He thought that if these requests were granted it would break them all to pieces.

Dr. True, of Oxford, laid before the Board a resolve, which was accepted, that it was inexpedient to grant charters for additional agricultural societies in counties where societies already exist. He thought it much better to endeavor to give the greatest forcible efficiency to those already in existence.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. Mr. Lancaster from the committee on topic No. 10, read the following report:

The committee on location of societies, ask leave to report.

As the location of societies is a subject that is new—no one having permanent ground and fixtures for more than five years—we are under some embarassment to know what the practical results are, and the expediency of continuing the practice.

After inquiring of those that have the most experience upon the subject, and located their grounds with permanent fixtures, we find but few objections in the way of carrying out the system as begun.

The location of societies throughout the State is a subject of importance to our people. It should be progressed with care, that all may be accommodated. Disaffection from local causes should be avoided, that the society may have the co-operation of all its members. The first expense for grounds and fixtures is a serious one; but when once arranged and permanently constructed, will last for many years.

The time is coming, in our opinion, when the show ground shall not only be a place for exhibiting the best animals and articles for premiums, but a general rendezvous for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep and swine—the exchange and matching of oxen and horses. When the country becomes older, it will be looked upon with greater pride and interest.

The government of societies may be so altered from the old system, that location may be obtained in nearly all cases without giving offence to any.

If a representation from each town in the society could be had, to govern and regulate all its actions, it would be more systematic, and each town would feel the same interest, however remote.

As the system is now, those in the immediate vicinity of the meeting, and especially if it is a considerable village, are likely to have it managed to suit themselves, and not always for the interest of those who have a direct responsibility and the good of the society at heart.

If grounds and fixtures can be obtained without embarrassing the society, (which we do not recommend) one or more permanent locations, with the proper government, would have a desirable effect.

Objections are sometimes made by the public and those that do not care for, nor know, the wants of the society, to paying an entrance fee to the grounds on days of exhibitions; but, in our minds, it must be continued until we can receive more permanent aid from the State, or by endowments from private sources; nor then should it be entirely discontinued, for the reason that assemblies can be more easily controlled on such occasions.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Kennebec,

Voted, That when the Board adjourn, it be without day.

Mr. Drummond, of Kennebec, offered a resolution of thanks to Hon. Robert Martin, the President of the Board, for the able and faithful manner with which he had discharged the duties of the chair while presiding over their deliberations.

Mr. Flint, of Somerset, seconded the resolution. He thought the passage of the resolution, so appropriately offered, was due to the presiding officer for his uniform courtesy to all the members, and for the promptness and ability which had so strongly marked his official conduct. They had met as strangers; but after the deliberations of their session, they had become acquainted and felt a warmth of personal attachment, and the consciousness of being engaged in a cause of essential interest to to the whole state. He now felt courage and an increasing faith in the progress of agriculture in Maine. In separating with the Board, never more, probably, to meet them all again in an official character, he would express the hope that the intercourse they had enjoyed might be promotive of good to each, and of benefit to the people—whom they had endeavored to serve.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President thanked the Board for the courtesy and kindness expressed in their resolution. It was no time for him to make a speech, but he would express a hope that although their sessions had not been opened with prayer, yet the blessings of heaven had descended upon them and their labors, for, without this, all human efforts are unavailing for good to themselves or the race. He wished the members a safe and happy return to their families, and the enjoyment through life of that piety which is pure and fervent, uniting their action with every good thing upon the earth, and preparing them for a final home in heaven.

Dr. True, of Oxford, offered a resolution of thanks to S. L. Goodale, Esq., for his earnest and faithful discharge of the duties of Secretary.

Mr. Lancaster, of South Kennebec, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to John S. Sayward, Esq., of the Kennebec Journal, and to Darius Forbes, Esq., of the Oxford Democrat, for the able manner in which they have separately reported the deliberations of this Board during its present session.

The Resolve passed unanimously.

Mr. Sayward said that the passage of the resolution was quite unexpected to him. He had come, unbidden, before the Board for the purpose of giving to the public the facts and results of their deliberations. He had felt, for a number of years, while a resident of another portion of the State, that the importance of the proceedings of the Board were not sufficiently appreciated, and that too little attention had been paid to the publication of their doings. On removing to this city, and becoming interested in the publication of the Kennebec Journal, he had determined to give to the public a better opportunity to become acquainted with the doings and sayings of the Board of Agriculture, which had in charge the great interest in this our noble State of Maine.

In occupying at this table the seat of a reporter, during their entire session, he had become more than ever impressed with the importance of agriculture in Maine, and with its varied successes and wants; as well, also, as with the usefulness of the Board, and the matter which they caused to be prepared for publication and distribution among the people. He had listened with much interest to their several statements, suggestions, and debates; and had been gratified at the intelligence, industry and faithfulness with which they had discharged their duties; and the numerous practical results which they had reached. He felt that his mind was not firm enough to grasp, nor his pen sufficiently facile to do justice to their proceedings.

He would take the occasion to suggest that under the new organization of the Board, by which two-thirds of their number remained members for one and two more years, there came increased responsibilities, and increased labor. They had the great interest of the Agriculture of Maine, its improvement, its success, and its honor, in their keeping. And if, when members of the Board for only a single year, they could come with oral statements of value, now that a series of years were allotted them, they could take more comprehensive views, and come to the annual meeting with written and carefully prepared statements, plans, and suggestions. They had become the engineers, for the State, of all the direct and side influences of agriculture applicable to the growth of Maine and the welfare of its people.

The members of the Board of Agriculture must, by patient work, and inquiry, and experiment, unaided by the hope of money-reward, cause themselves to become the receptacles of the facts, and principles, and suggestions, through the means of their reports and other documents, to the great body of the people. This is the work before the Board, to carry Maine forward to the unfolding of all her agricultural resources and capabilities, until the State shall become garden-like, in production and beauty.

The improvement of the physical condition of mankind forms the basis of intellectual culture; and these united form the basis for the development of man's spiritual forces. The illumination of the mind by truth, and the awakening of the heart by good, effect a union, or marriage, in the inner life, which cannot fail to produce the offspring of right actions among men on earth, and fit them for active uses in heaven.

Thus, by their efforts, and the blessing of Jehovah, they might look for the up-lifting of human society to a nearer likeness to heaven, and the bringing down from the heavens the angel influences, until that better and brighter day shall come, when all shall be prepared for the better life in a better world.

Mr. Forbes said, I fully coincide with all the statements of my colleague, and may adopt them as my own. I came here to try to remedy what I conceived to be an evil, in regard to this Board, in not having its doings so fully reported to the public as I conceived they deserved. I felt that the public needed only to be made acquainted with the labors of this Board, to appreciate them and feel its importance to the agricultural improvement of the State. If I have succeeded, in any good degree, in this, I have gained my object, and this recognition and commendation of my humble services, which you have seen fit to utter, was entirely unlooked for; but I am free to say, it is as grateful as it was unexpected. And I trust, that in closing up my labors as a reporter, I shall give no occasion for you to regret the vote you have seen fit to pass.

Agriculture I regard not merely as the great material interest of the State, a pursuit which has much to do with the social, intellectual, and moral condition of a people. I think we should labor to promote this great interest, not merely as an agency to secure physical comfort and material wealth, but also as an agency to develope the social, intellectual, and moral health of the people. I look to agricultural improvement and progress, as one of the great means of improving and elevating our civilization, and securing for us that social refinement, intellectual strength, and moral worth which belong to the noblest of men.

I love to contemplate agriculture under this higher aspect of its influences. I love to trace out the various ways in which its improvement tends to lift men up to higher planes of thought than the material; to foster and refine the social qualities of our nature; and to inspire within men those high moral feelings, of which our nature is susceptible. And I trust that the labors of this Board may contribute, not only to the advancement of the material inter

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Who was the author of the American system? Or, in other words, who first devised the system of duties on foreign manufactures, with a view of encouraging our own? Our friend of the Rural Intelligencer, not long ago, attributed it to Jefferson. But Jefferson, in his notes on Virginia, expresses a belief "that it were better for America if her workshops were in Europe." Others attribute the system to Henry Clay, and it is a fact that he did as much as any man, after the war with England, to establish a strong protective tariff. Facts of history, however, prove that the plan was brought forward at a much earlier day than that of Clay or Jefferson either. Not that a tariff was established at the time of its origin, for the colonies were then under British rule, and they could'nt do it, but they endeavored to do the next best.

History says that—At a town meeting held at Newport, (R. I.) December 4, 1767, the following vote was passed:—"Whereas, this Old Colony labors under a heavy debt, incurred in the late war; and the inhabitants by this means for some time be subject to very burdensome taxes; and as our trade hath for some years been on the decline, is now particularly under embarrassment and heavy imposition, our medium very scarce, and the balance of trade greatly against this country, we, the subcribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary in order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed circumstances, to promote industry, economy and manufactures among ourselves, and by those means, unnecessary impositions of European commodities the excessive use of which threatens the country with poverty and ruin,—do promise and engage with each other, that we will encourage the use and consumption of all articles manufactured in any of the British American Colonies, and especially in this Colony, and particularly of the paper manufactured in this Colony, and that we will not, from and after the 31st of January next ensuing, purchase of the following articles, which shall be imported from abroad after that time, to wit—loaf sugar, &c., except such household furniture as cannot be procured of our own manufacture.

CHILDREN DROWNED. A melancholy occurrence took place last week at Pishon's Ferry (Fairfield) last week, by the drowning of two little girls, one seven and the other nine years old, children of Mr. Charles Stevens, and all the children he had.

Their mother had occasion to go across the river and the children accompanied her to the shore as they often did. Their mother told them they might play there until she returned, or if they became cold they might run home as they did the other day. The children were seen playing there for some time and afterwards to run down the river on the ice. After they were missed and search was made, they were tracked down the river until they turned a point where the ice was glare and a little distance further the river was open. One of their mittens was found near the opening. They probably, in running, came upon the smooth ice, and being unable to stop, slid into the opening. The neighbors turned out on the alarm being given, and although acre, of ice had been cut open, their bodies had not been found on Monday. Mr. Stevens formerly resided in Winthrop and is now an employee on the Somerset Railroad.

ICE. This almost indispensable luxury for summer is somewhat scarce this winter, owing to the moderate weather. Several parties, however, in this city, are putting up ice, and will make a good profit on it. The ice which comes from above the dam, a good specimen of which may be seen at the ice house now being filled by Mr. George Williams, opposite the Stanley House, is about 14 inches thick, and as clear as glass. No handsomer ice will be laid in anywhere, this year.

Ice dealers from abroad are contracting largely for ice from Maine. The Bath Tribune says:—

In addition to the contract with the Nequasset Company, we learn that Messrs. Crooker & Weeks and A. B. Robinson, have contracted to furnish for parties in Boston, 8,000 tons of ice, to be delivered at the wharf in this city. The ice is to be taken from the Lilly Pond. Operations to be commenced immediately.

UNIVERSALIST LEVEE. The ladies of the Universalist Society will hold their Festival and Levee, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, in North's New Hall, on Water St. The occasion will be made attractive and interesting by a variety of dramatic and other exhibitions, vocal and instrumental music, refreshments of various kinds, and other amusements suited to the occasion, which will be announced in the bills. It is confidently expected that this Levee will surpass any previous occasion of the kind by this Society. It is hoped that a generous patronage will be extended by all who wish to enjoy a good time. †

ANOTHER PRINTER GONE. Under our obituary head will be found the notice of the death of Mr. Warren G. Tilton. Mr. T. graduated as a printer from this office. He was a young man of more than common integrity, industry, and uprightness, and from the very first year of his apprenticeship completely won the esteem of his fellow workmen. Consumption has removed him from this world at an early age, but he leaves behind him many friends, who will ever "keep his memory green" in their affections.

NEW COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros. have just commenced the publication of a new monthly counterfeit detector and Bank note list, giving all obtainable information relating to broken Banks, counterfeits, rates of exchange and discount, &c. The supervision and correction will be under the charge of Messrs. Drexel & Co. The work will be sent regularly for $1,00 per annum.

SUICIDE IN BATH. On Thursday last, Mrs. S. B. Cushman, of Bath, in the absence of her husband, hung herself with a handkerchief which she fastened to the post of a bedstead, in the attic. She had been partially insane for some months, and was under medical treatment, and, it was thought, was recovering. She leaves no children.

THE WARM WINTER. Among the many theories to account for the mildness of the present winter, one of the most plausible that we have seen is that of Prof. Agassiz, who believes it to be occasioned by the heavy rains of the last summer heating the earth.

FIRE IN BANGOR. McQuestion's saw mill, in Bangor, was burnt on Thursday last. It was owned by D. P. McQuestion and Messrs. W. & S. Blake, and the entire loss is about $1800. There was no insurance.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHT IN CONGRESS.

It will be seen by our report of Congressional proceedings, that a disgraceful fight took place in Congress during the night session on Friday last. If such a foolish and miserable scrape had taken place between a couple of scholars, in any of our district schools, they would have been severely punished and turned out of school until they could learn to behave better. But men sent to the highest assembly of the nation, to look after our welfare and to make laws for the good government of the people, can have their brawls and their fisticuff fights with impunity. Such scenes are not only degrading in themselves, but they degrade the whole nation in the eyes of the civilized world. Persons who cannot govern themselves should never be entrusted with the duty of governing others.

JANUARY WEATHER.

The last winter and the present winter thus far have been on opposite extremes. While the last was more severe than that very distinguished character "the oldest person among us" ever knew, the present has as yet been the most pleasant and mild. Some have attributed the present mild state of our winter to the shifting of the Gulf Stream, which they aver is forty miles nearer our shore than last year. If this be the case it is hardly possible that it would affect the weather on the whole continent. We have been favored by a friend with the following table, the results of his observation since 1854, and which will show the comparative temperatures of the last past Januarys, and which will interest many of our readers.

An Analysis of the Temperature

of January, for the last six years, ending Jan. 31, 1858.

Time of observations.	No. of days below zero. Between 20° & 30°	Between 10° & 20°	Between 0 & 10°	No. of days above zero. Between 0 & 10°	Between 10° & 20°	Between 20° & 30°	Between 30° & 40°	Above 40°
1854.—Sunrise.	0	3.	8	5	7	5	3	0
1 P. M.	0	0	1	8	8	7	4	3
9 P. M.	0	2	3	7	12	3	3	1
1855.—Sunrise.	0	0	1	9	9	7	4	1
1 P. M.	0	0	1	0	6	12	9	3
9 P. M.	0	0	1	1	14	9	4	2
1856.—Sunrise.	0	2	3	11	11	4	0	0
1 P. M.	0	0	1	3	9	10	8	0
9 P. M.	0	0	4	7	14	6	0	0
1857.—Sunrise.	2	1	7	7	8	6	0	0
1 P. M.	0	1	2	7	8	9	4	0
9 P. M.	1	0	7	3	12	7	1	0
1858.—Sunrise.	0	0	1	8	6	10	4	2
1 P. M.	0	0	0	2	7	8	11	3
9 P. M.	0	0	0	6	6	12	5	2

Mean Temperature.

Jan. A. D.	Sunrise.	1 P. M.	9 P. M.
1854.	8.93°	18.37°	12.71°
1855.	17.00°	27.23°	20.14°
1856.	8.13°	20.77°	11.10°
1857.	6.13°	15.00°	10.13°
1858.	18.33°	27.38°	21.93°

The above observations were made about one mile west of Monmouth Academy. E. W.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION REFERRED. On Monday, the question of referring the Lecompton Constitution, which had been made the special order of the day, was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 114 to 111, the House having previously refused to refer it to the committee on territories, 114 to 113. Messrs. Keitt and Grow made suitable apologies for their violation of the dignity of the House on Saturday morning.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Our traveling agent Mr. S. N. TABER, will visit the towns in Somerset county during the present month. He is duly authorized to receive moneys and subscriptions for the Farmer.

A CASE OF BIGAMY.

ARREST OF A SLIPPERY CUSTOMER. The police of Boston, on Monday evening, made an arrest of a "heart-triller," whose operations have been quite extensive. His name is William Coombs, a resident of Bangor, Me., and about 24 years of age. It appears that last fall he made the acquaintance of Miss Susannah Cushman, a girl 19 years old, and the pretty daughter of a rich farmer in Carver, Mass. To her he was married on Thanksgiving eve. He did not "keep her long," however, for he soon disappeared with a watch and chain, and a goodly amount of specie that the unsuspecting parent had kept in the house for many years. He went to Boston, where he formed the acquaintance of Maria Ryan, a young woman about 30 years of age, who had been keeping a boarding house in Broad str., and with her again entered the sacred bonds of matrimony. The wedding took place about ten days ago, and soon after he informed his bride that he had wealthy parents residing in Bangor, and desired her to forward all her goods and furniture, in order that they might at once go there to reside. She consented, and he, giving her to understand that he had forwarded the property to Maine by express, took it to Abijah Jenkins, in Sudbury street, and sold it and appropriating the funds to his own use, provided her a ticket, and saw her on the way to Bangor, when he slipped away from her and went to Dedham. Finding herself minus the "gay deceiver," she returned to Boston, and lodged a complaint against him, and the police at once succeeded in arresting and placing him in confinement.

ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE IN OLDTOWN. About nine o'clock, yesterday morning, a young man by the name of Bowlin was skating between Oldtown and the Island, some distance above the railroad Bridge. In consequence of the swiftness of the current, the channel of the river is open several rods above the falls, which are immediately below the bridge. Bowlin ventured too near the edge of the ice, and was precipitated into the stream. Quite a large number of people were, at the time, crossing over to the Island, to attend church, and hastened to Bowlin's relief. Boards and planks were thrown to him, but he seemed to have no power to help himself. He went down the stream very rapidly, and was in imminent danger of going over the falls, which would have been instant death. A boat was got into the stream from the Oldtown side, but it would move no faster than the current. An athletic Indian, whose name we have not learned, launched a light canoe from the Island side, and paddled it with great swiftness down the stream, and reached the young man when within a rod of the falls. The Indian seized him with one hand, and with the paddle, in the other he almost miraculously kept his canoe from going over the falls, until the large boat came up. Bowlin was taken out benumbed and senseless. [Bangor Union.

FIRES. The barn of Capt. William and Sylvester Cook, of Waterborough, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon, 27th Jan., with all its contents—consisting of 12 head of cattle, 15 to 20 tons of hay, wagon, sleigh, wheels, farming tools, &c. Among the cattle were two yoke of valuable oxen. Loss estimated at $1000, on which there was an insurance of $300. A man named John G. Taylor, charged with setting fire to the barn, has been arrested and committed to Alfred jail.

On Sunday afternoon, 30th ult., the barn of Mr. George B. Gilpatric, in the upper part of Biddeford, was destroyed by fire, together with its contents—consisting of a quantity of hay, five cows, young cattle, one horse, two pigs, farming tools, being the entire stock of his farm. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire. No insurance.

CASE OF POISONING. On Tuesday morning Jan. 20th, the well bucket of Rufus Stevens, of No. 11, was found to have been poisoned with something which caused those who drank from it to vomit freely. The pump of Josiah Blake was also found to contain poison, which affected the family in the same way. It is not known what the poison was, but it is supposed to have been deposited by some person for the purpose of poisoning the families. [Pioneer.

RUMORED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN ARKANSAS. *Chicago, Feb.* 5. A rumor comes to us from Charlotteville, Arkansas, that a fearful insurrection had occurred near that place, said to have been incited by two white men. The negroes are represented to have attacked two settlements, killing twenty-three persons, burning houses and killing cattle. The insurrection was finally subdued by the organization of a force of volunteers, who killed seven and captured eighteen of the insurrectionists. The truth of the rumor is doubtful.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

The Adriatic. This steamer will not be sent to sea again until April. She has been withdrawn for the present, because she is not actually needed in the line until the semi-monthly trips are resumed, and because the expense of running her is much larger than that of her consorts, the Atlantic and Baltic, which steamers constitute the line during the winter.

Resumption of Payment. Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., and J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston, have resumed payment. They were among the largest firms that suspended during the late revulsion, and their resumption at a day so much earlier than they themselves anticipated, affords the most gratifying proof of a favorable reaction in financial affairs.

Wild Pigeons in Virginia. A correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian, writing from Hat Creek Campbell county, says the pigeon roost is the great subject of interest in that part of the country. It is supposed that nearly 100,000 of the birds have been killed in the war waged against them by the people in that section. The thrifty housewives have manufactured hundreds of beds from the feathers, and the people have feasted on their delicate meat.

Looking Ahead. It is an old saying that an open winter makes a poor hay crop; in accordance with which some of the shrewd ones of New Bedford, Mass., are said to be buying up and storing the article.

Washington's Birthday. The ceremonies of the approaching anniversary at Richmond, Va., will not be concluded entirely on the 22d. On the 23d the walking cane of Washington will be presented, on behalf of the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association, to Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, and his spy glass, also on their behalf, to W. L. Yancey of Alabama, who, enlisted in the same cause with Mr. Everett, has delivered lectures in several Southern cities on the character of Washington.

Santa Anna's Manifesto. New York, Feb. 4. The Havana Diario of the 29th ult., contains a manifesto from Gen. Santa Anna, dated Tobaco, New Granada, in relation to the charges of Gen. Pillow, that money was employed by Gen. Scott to bribe the Mexican commander and authorities. These statements are denied with the usual vehemence and verbosity of the Mexican hero.

Ocean Steam Navigation. New York, Feb. 3. The Norfolk Argus announces that the mission of Hon. William Ballard Preston to France in behalf of the Virginia and Weston Railroad, has been successful. He has succeeded in making arrangements with the Paris & Orleans Railroad Co. to run four steamers between Orleans, France, and Norfolk, Va.

Fires at New Orleans. New Orleans, Feb. 1. On Sunday morning a large fire occurred, consuming the Magazine street Market, and some adjacent stores, causing a loss of over $50,000. Another fire took place this morning in Canal street. Both are supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and the loss is either case is mainly covered by insurance.

Burning of a Pauper Establishmeent. Cleveland, Feb. 2. The Ashtabula County Infirmary at Kingsville, was burnt to night, having been set on fire by an inmate. Four lives were lost, and sixty paupers rendered homeless.

Resumption of Specie Payments by the Philadelphia Banks. A private dispatch received Wednesday from Philadelphia, says that the banks of that city have resumed specie payments.

Canadian Currency. Much confusion prevails in the currency of Canada at the present time, in consequence of the change made to a decimal currency, without any supply of coins convenient for such a currency. They have no cents, nor substitute for cents, and almost the sole silver currency in circulation has for a long time been English shillings and sixpences, which have passed for quarters and eighths of a dollar, which is somewhat above their intrinsic value.

Mail Robber Arrested. Chicago, Feb. 4. Local Post Office Agent Dennis arrested Henry Van Geosen, a Clerk in the Post Office, last night on a charge of stealing registered letters. He has confessed his guilt.

Boiler Explosion. The boiler of the new steam mill of Messrs. Ulmer, Clark & Co., in Ellsworth, blew up on Thursday last, doing considerable damage, and badly scalding Mr. William Ulmer, one of the firm, on one side of the face and one arm, and other parts of the body.

Fined for killing a shade tree. Samuel Carson, of Brewer, for maliciously killing a maple shade tree in that town, was sentenced by the court of Bangor, recently, to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail.

More Post Office Robberies. Washington, Feb. 2. Special Agents Maguires and Shallcross, assisted by detectives Allen and Bass, have succeeded in discovering large post office robberies, and traced the act to the Washington office. It is said that a considerable amount of money has been recovered. The person detected is Robert W. Young, Jr., aged about twenty years. He is now under bonds for trial.

SINGULAR CASE A girl named Julia Myers, recently on trial at Alfred, in York county, for theft, has been discharged, the jury returning a virdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. After the theft was committed, the man who had given her alms, and whom the goods were stolen from, did not wish to proceed to extremities with the girl, and let her depart after giving her some advice. She immediately went to a neighbor's, complained of abuse at his hands, and fabricated the most unreasonable story of a man's having been brought to the house drunk, where he was murdered, (the girl being present and assisting about the house,) and his money divided. This tale did not, of course, please the man who had suffered from the light fingered girl, and he had her arrested for larceny. [State of Maine.

The girl managed to appear insane, and was ordered to be committed to the Hospital; but in passing through Portland the officers discovered that she belonged there, and had not been at all insane previous to running away from her parents. She had been at Lewiston, in one of the factories.

HOUSE THIEVES IN BREWER. We learn some rascals entered the house of Amas Bailey, Jr., in Brower, on the night of the 24 inst. and abstracted from the cellar some thirty lbs. of butter. A young man, the son of Mr. Bailey, was sleeping at the time in a room adjoining the one through which the thieves had to pass before entering the cellar. They evidently departed leaving the doors open, and dropping a fork which had been used to relieve the butter jar of its contents. [Bangor Union.

FATAL ACCIDENT. On Friday last, as Mr. Ephraim Call of Hermon, was returning from the woods with his son, a boy about eleven years of age, the latter stopped a few minutes where two men were engaged in felling trees, while the father proceeded on. In about five minutes he was overtaken with the sad intelligence that a falling tree had struck his son on the head, rendering him insensible. The lad lived only about six hours.

THE BAY STATE MILLS. At a meeting of the Bay State Mills Corporation in Boston, on Friday last, it was voted to dissolve the Company and close up its concerns. A long report was made by the Investigating Committee, showing large misappropriations of the funds by Lawrence, Stone & Co., and also that the Company has been without sufficient capital. The liabilities of the Company are reported at $2,342,000, including about $1,500,000 of Lawrence, Stone & Co's acceptances. The assets, including mill and machinery goods and stock on hand, and all debts due the Company, suspended and otherwise, amount to $3,282,000.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. (Herald correspondence.) It is reported to me on good authority that Mr. Buchanan contemplates withdrawing the troops from Utah. Dr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate, has submitted propositions to the Administration, indicating the willingness of the Mormons to vacate Utah and colonize on some of the islands of the sea, outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, provided the government will purchase, at a fair valuation, the Salt Lake City improvements, Dr. B. asks that Commissioners be sent out to arrange terms and details, should these be agreed on. Salt Lake City is to become a grand military station, or depot, for our Western troops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. The bill reported by Senator Mason to-day, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, appropriates $50,000 as an indemnity to the owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad. The report of the majority is the same as that reported by the previous Congress.

It is true that Dr. Bernheisel has had several long interviews with the President, relative to affairs in Utah. He proposed that the troops be withdrawn and that a commission be dispatched o the territory to arrange for the settlement of difficultics.

The President rejected the proposition which Bernheisel made in virtue of his powers as delegate of Utah, and not in pursuance of instructions from Gov. Young. The Doctor says that the people are disposed to peace, and would come to any reasonable terms of accommodation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. (Herald correspondence.) It is calculated, upon a close count of the House of Representatives, that there will be a majority of eight for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.

The army appropriation bill, reported to-day by the Committee of Ways and Means, amounts in the aggregate to $6,000,000. The deficiency for the Quarter-master's Department alone is nearly $7,000,000. This is a separate bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. Mr. Williamson, whose case caused so much excitement in the House today, this evening appeared before the select committee, and it is said will answer all legal questions, not, however, implicating individuals in the alleged frauds connected with the passage of the tariff act. The report that he has purged himself of contempt seems to be sustained by the fact that he is at liberty, although detained as a witness.

A petition signed by a thousand citizens of Arizona has been received at the War Department, asking that mounted troops be stationed in the Territory to protect the inhabitants against the ravages of the Apache Indians.

The French Spoliation bill reported by Mr. Crittenden, from the Select Committee of the Senate, is accompanied by an able and elaborate report. The former is similar to that heretofore introduced, and appropriates $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock in satisfaction of the claims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. The Union of this morning says: "So far from a relaxation being likely to occur in the efforts of the administration to press on reinforcements for the army in Utah, we have conclusive reason to believe that every resource at its command will be exhausted by the War Department for swelling and expediting these reinforcements.

The preparations of the administration will be such that whatever responsibility for mischances to our gallant army should attach to the Government, they shall fall alone at the doors of Congress.

(Correspondence New York Post.) Williamson appeared before the Tariff Corruption Committee last evening and answered all questions. He says he knows nothing about the last tariff, but he informed the Committee he could show that the tariff of 1846 was carried by bribery of Congressmen, and seven millions of dollars of British, and 80,000 francs of French money was used. The Administration members of the Committee say there is no power to investigate that tariff.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES. In New York, on Friday afternoon, the police made a descent upon a gambling house kept by J. P. Merritt, at 95 Prince street, and arrested the faro-bank dealer, Edward Baker. From there the police proceeded to the building corner of Fulton street and Broadway, directed by Mr. Patterson, a merchant, who complained that he had lost at play about $5000 within the last three weeks. Here they surprised five men who were gambling at a faro-table, arrested them and took them before the Mayor. The prisoners were all held to answer in bonds of $3000 by his Honor. At this house $16 were found on the table and taken possession of by the police. They also found and carried to the Mayor's office a curious instrument used for cutting particular cards, so that they should be known to those playing, with the design of cheating, and not recognized by their victims. The same policemen also made a descent upon a gambling house in Nassau street, but those whom they desired to capture had heard of their operations and were not to be found.

ANOTHER DESCENT UPON GAMBLING HOUSES. The New York police made two descents upon noted gambling houses of that city on Saturday night last, those of that city on Saturday night last, those of John D. Whickoff, No. 203 Bowery, and George Beers, No. 97 Prince street. The officers allowed the players to depart, but arrested the keepers, who were held in $3000 each to answer. A Mr. Suydam of Brooklyn had previously made affidavit before the Mayor that he lost $12,000 at the house of Mr. Beers on Friday night.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1. The Bank Statement shows an increase in all departments, viz: Loans $1,107,447; Specie $443,822; Circulation $33,-636. Nominal deposits $398,733; undrawn deposits $930,865. Total specie $31,273,023.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2. Horace Greeley publishes a card this morning to the effect that till recently he never heard, nor never believed, or suspected, that Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., or anybody else, paid of promised any money whatever to members of Congress at Washington, to editors in New York, or to anybody else, to produce a change in the tariff; "yet, if said committee suppose I could shed any light on the matter, I am very respectfully, very much at their service."

Messrs. Bowen & McNamee resumed payment to-day.

The steamtug Ajax is ashore at Long Branch, nearly broken up. Six persons were on board, but whether lost or not is not known.

We have authority for saying that the reports concerning the Collins line of steamers originated in a misunderstanding. The company is somewhat embarrassed by the withholding of the money due them by government for carrying the mails, but they have no idea of abandoning an enterprise which has conferred so much honor upon the American marine. Consequently the story that Captains Comstock and West have gone to England for the purpose of making sale of the Baltic and Atlantic is untrue.

The Atlantic will leave for Liverpool on the 13th, and the other steamers will follow in regular succession.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3. A few days ago Mayor Tieman received a letter from ex-Mayor Mayo of Richmond, Va., in reference to a man named Mason Thomas, who had been before the latter official, charged with kidnapping Geo. Anderson, a negro, aged 20, from New York, and holding him at the South as a slave. Mayor Tieman has made inquiries and found that Anderson was brought up in this city and went to a colored grammar school kept by John Peterson in Mulberry street. Mr. Peterson has sent on his affidavit giving an extract from the school register. Being a colored man, the claimant objects to his statement, and must have the affidavit of some white man. This he will probably have in a few days.

A woman by the name of Groce gave poison to her husband yesterday morning by putting it in his coffee; she then took a large quantity of the poison herself. Both are dead. The cause of the wife's act is stated to be that she heard her husband was going to desert her. The tragedy took place in a basement in Duane street, near William street.

The Councilmen last night appointed a committee to receive Rear Admiral Mohammed Pasha, who is about to arrive here to contract for the construction of a new ship of war for his government.

The captain and crew of the steam tug Ajax were saved. The boat is a total loss, though perhaps her machinery may be saved. She was was not insured.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER. *Louisville, Feb.* 5. The steamer Col. Crossman, from New Orleans for St. Louis, burst her boiler about a mile above New Madrid, Mo., last evening, and thus caught fire and burned to the water's edge. She had on board 100 passengers, and 25 to 50 of them are reported to be lost. Among the saved are the captain, mate and 5 ladies.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Buchanan on Tuesday transmitted the following message to the Senate, together with the Kansas Constitution, and the documents accompanying it:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1858.

I have received from Mr. Calhoun, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State. In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress for its action, the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the Constitution and ordinances, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the Government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided by the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in States.

This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who are sustaining and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial Government established by Congress.

This government would long since have been subverted, had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have continually denounced and defied the Government to which they swore allegiance, and have been all this time in a state of rebellion against its authority. They have been all the time endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary government under the so called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session.

Whoever has read the correspondence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws.

In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says:—

"A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to avoid such a result, as it would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and in fact renew civil war in Kansas."

This was prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon he had to send to Gen. Harney to request him to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence, and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving open defiance to the laws, and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city.

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15th, he informs the Secretary of State "that the movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan of organization in that city to organize a rebellion throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities and counties where the Republican party have a majority.

Lawrence is the hot bed of all Abolition movements in this Territory. It is the centre established by the Abolition societies of the East, and whilst there are a respectable number of people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenants who are paid by the Abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question.

Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again, "in order to send this communication by mail, I must close, assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 25th of July, 1857, Gen. Lane, under the authority of the Topeka Constitution, undertook, as Gov. Walker says, "to organize the whole Free State party into volunteers, and to take the names of all those who refused enrollment. The proposed object was to protect the polls at the election in August of a new insurgent Topeka State Legislature. The object in taking the names of all who refuse enrollment, is to terrify the Free State conservatives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here with two batteries is necessary."

The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this new military organization. In the Governor's dispatch of 27th he says: "Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments." Without making any further quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Gov. Walker, it appears by reference to Secretary Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass, 9th Dec. last, that the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Gov. Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on 21st inst. could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed.

So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the Government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free State, accordingly to their professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. The truth is, that till the present moment the enemies of the existing Government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary Government.

The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated 7th Dec., to the Topeka Legislature now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

The Governor says that "the Convention which framed the Topeka Constitution originated with the people of the Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, also indirectly through the election of State officers and members of the State Legislature. Yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary."

The Topeka Government adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity is a government in direct opposition to the Federal Government. It is usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate Government within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain against the legitimate State Government. Such a principle if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable, the enemies of the Government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and also afterwards, on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that formed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been sbmitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would then have removed the obstacles out of the way of their own revolutionary Constitution. They would have done this, not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the Government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or to adopt the necessary measures to establish a Constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress?

This law recognized the right of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to form a State Constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free in framing their domestic institution in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and then to say that they should not be permitted to proceed and frame the Constitution in their own way, without express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and till it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt, not their own way, but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary to first ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from Territorial dependence, and establish a State Government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature in 1855 passed a law for taking the sense of the people of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution.

At the general election held in October, 1856, the sense of the people was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a Constitution. It is true that at this election the enemies of the Territorial Government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a Constitution of their own for subverting the Territorial Government. In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the Convention, the Territorial Legislature, on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution.

This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body, for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined, every bona fide citizen of the United States above the age of 21, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from the neighboring States and Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters and pursuants thereof nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one voters were registered.

Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of May, he informed them that, "under our practice, the preliminary act of framing a State Constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That Convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this Convention, are fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. The people of Kansas then, he says, "are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government."

The law has performed its function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and absentees are as much bound with the law and Constitution, where there is no fraud or violation, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed, that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the third of March, without having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature, in a variety of forms which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had been admitted to a seat, and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration. This was a propitious moment for settling all the difficulties of Kansas—this the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing Government to conform to the laws, and unite with its friends in framing a State Constitution. But this they refused to do and the consequence of their refusal to submit to the lawful authority, and vote at the election for delegates, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character. Would that be respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the last generation, could they be revived? It is a disregard and violation of law, which has for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its Government. It is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the laws. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but law, and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemed good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the Territorial Government determined still to resist the authority of Congress; they refused to vote for the delegates to the Convention, not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the early spring of 1857 but because they had determined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization and defeat the establishment of any other Constitution than that which they had formed at Topeka. The election was therefore suffered to pass by default, but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never complain. From this review it is manifested that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of constitutional law,

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The steamship Arabia arrived at New York on Sunday. Her dates are to the 23d ult., one week later. The following is a synopsis of the news:—

GREAT BRITAIN. The festivities in honor of the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal were the dominant topic in England. A great array of distinguished visitors from the continent, including the King of Belgium and numerous Prussian Princes, &c., were the guests of the British Court. State balls, concerts and banquets at Buckingham Palace, and festival performances at Her Majesty's theatre, followed each other in rapid succession.

The Duke of Devonshire died suddenly on the 18th of January, of paralysis.

The dignity of a Baronet had been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and his (the General's) widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honor she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

The statistics of employment at Manchester and the manufacturing districts generally, show a continued improvement in the operations of the various mills, &c.

The London Gazette of the 22d promotes General Inglis, Capt. Peel, Col. Grant and other Indian heroes to be Knights and Companions of the Bath.

FRANCE. The attempted assassination of the Emperor had been the all-engrossing topic of the week. On the day following the event, addresses were made to the Emperor by the Representatives of the Corps Diplomatique, of the Senate, the Legislative body, the Council of States, &c., congratulating him and the Empress upon their escape. Some of the officials in their addresses hinted that the English Government should be called upon to expel those refugees who abused her hospitality by organizing in their retreat plans of destruction, and perfecting their conspiracies.

The Emperor, in reply to the great bodies of the State, expressed his firm confidence and reliance in their support and devotion. He added that at the same time he was resolved to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable, but he should not depart from that path of firmness and moderation which he had hitherto followed.

The French journals had joined in the cry for the explosion of the conspirators from Europe; and the Paris correspondent of the Times says if was positively stated that a communication had been made by the French minister in London to the English government demanding the expulsion from England of five political refugees, one or two Italians and the rest French.

The effect of the explosion of the three projectiles, proved on investigation to be far more disastrous than was at first supposed.

The number of persons more or less wounded, fell little if any short of 150, and six had died of their wounds. The projectiles employed were of the most formidable kind, and it is said that not less than twenty-one of them were meant to be used. Five minutes previous to the explosion, an Italian named Pierre, who was expelled from France in 1852, was recognized by the police and arrested. He was armed with a six-barreled revolver and a dagger, and was the bearer of a bomb similar to those exploded.

Count Orsini, who was arrested at his lodgings, upon information given by his servant, said he confessed he threw one of the bombs.

These parties and two others named Gomez and Da Silva, alias Rudio, also in custody, are supposed to be the chiefs in the affair.

A police officer from London had arrived in Paris for the purpose of identifying Pierre and Orsini as having been connected with the affair of Foschini, who escaped from London some time since.

The Emperor exhibited much solicitude for the wounded, and had distributed decorations among the numerous soldiers who received injuries.

The adoption of stringent measures in regard to the Italians resident in Paris was contemplated.

Congratulations had been received by the Emperor from nearly all the European governments.

A bill was to be presented to the Corps Legislatif for granting pensions to the victims of the explosion and their families.

The "Instruction" against the prisoners charged with the murderous attempt had been finished, and the trial was expected to take place early in February.

A secret society had been discovered in Paris, and gunpowder and arms had been seized.

Developments by the police of Birmingham, England, show that Pierre and Orsini had laid their plans while residing in that town.

The Paris correspondent of the London Advertiser says that a formal demand has been preferred upon the British Government for the expulsion of Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc, from the British Territory.

It is stated that Rudio, the youngest of the Italian prisoners, had revealed everything connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The trial will take place about the 10th of February.

The correspondent of the London Herald says, that on the 21st, twenty-two persons were arrested in the Gardens of the Tuileries, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket.

The opening of the Legislature took place on the 18th ult., and the Emperor delivered a comparatively lengthy speech upon the occasion.

SPAIN. The Espana, a semi-official authority, says that Spain has definitely resolved to take part in the projected expedition against Cochin China, and that she will employ in it 1400 infantry and a battery of artillery from the garrison of the Phillipine Islands.

BELGIUM. The Belgium government has agreed to allow a French Commission to sit in Belgium to inquire concerning the refugees there, and will compel the attendance of witnesses.

ITALY. Accounts had reached Paris of the landing of two hundred Mazzinians at Ancona, and of their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison. Many were killed, and others made prisoners.

AUSTRIA. The funeral ceremonies of Marshal Radetzky were celebrated with great pomp at Vienna on the 18th of January, the Emperor heading the large body of troops which took part in the proceedings.

The Chamber of Commerce of Austria have almost unanimously declared in favor of abolition of the Usury laws, and for free trade.

TURKEY. It had been resolved to establish a credit for an issue of eleven million pounds, six per cent. stock on the 15th of March, to redeem the floating debt of the Sultan and the Government, with the exception of the paper circulation.

The Porte is about to concentrate the troops on the Danube on account of the agitation which the project for emancipating the Serfs causes among the Christians of Turkey.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES. It is announced that a compromise offered by the Emperor of the French, in the affairs of the Principalities, has been favorably received by the Powers opposed to the union, and it is expected that it will be adopted. The French Government, in this last proposition, is said to have considerably modified its original opinions, with the hopes of an honorable conclusion to the difficulty.

WEST INDIES. The first batch of African immigrants, under the new contract made by the French government, arrived at Martinique recently. Symptoms of discontent had been manifested among the Africans on the Island, and an attempt at flight to St. Lucia had been discovered on one of the estates.

INDIA. The mail from Bombay, telegraphic anticipations of which were brought out by the Canada, conveys little more than a confirmation of previous advices. It was generally argued by the English papers that the suppression of the rebellion in Oude would entail a serious amount of trouble, and require a continual stream of reinforcements.

A notice in the London Gazette reduces the standard of the troops serving in India to five feet three inches.

Telegraphic advices reached London on the 22d, on the arrival of the Calcutta mail at Alexandria, with dates to the 24th of December, and from Bombay to the 29th of December. There is no further intelligence from Oude. The Furnabadad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed after two engagements. Their guns were all captured. Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta had been re-established. The government dispatch reports the defeat of the insurgents at two other points by a small force in Delhi under Colonel Sepatan.

CHINA. Passengers from Hong Kong report that the Russian Admiral had come from the North and offered his services as mediator between England and China, which offer was declined, but a similar one from the American commissioner was accepted.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "It is asserted that the British and French governments have decided that in case the capture of Canton shall not induce the Emperor to accept the terms offered to him, the allied troops are to march to Pekin, and in that case the Emperor of the French will supply additional troops.

The Island of Donan, opposite Canton, was occupied by the English and French troops, without resistance. The French Admiral had proclaimed the blockade of the Canton river on the part of France. Lord Elgin's ultimatum had been sent in, and the Chinese were allowed ten days to accept or reject it.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

SENATE. The committee on the Liquor Law were directed to report at as early a day as possible.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

The petition of J. K. Kilsa, tabled some time since was called up, and appropriately referred in concurrence.

HOUSE. The committee on the judiciary, report "Bill to repeal section 22, of chap. 24 of the Revised Statutes" relating to the settlement of paupers. The report was accepted, and bill read.

The same committee reported "legislation inexpedient" on an order relating to amending the pauper laws so as to require a term of three years instead of five, to fix a pauper settlement. Also, legislation inexpedient on order relating to amending chapter 81 of the the Revised Statutes, so as to give operatives a lien for their wages on articles they have manufactured; also, an order to amend section 1, chap. 21 of Revised Statutes, in relation to vagrant children. Reports accepted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special assignment of to-day, viz: the bill relating to "marriage and its solemnization," and the question being on its passage to be engrossed. A debate ensued. The bill was again laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

SENATE. Mr. Berry, of Kennebec, presented the petition of the Directors of Kennebec Log Driving Company, for a charter for a boom at Brown's Island in Kennebec river. Referred.

HOUSE. The order from the Senate, directing the committee on the liquor law to report as soon as possible, was tabled.

The bill "an act relating to fees of witnesses," came up, and after some debate was indefinitely postponed.

The bill relating to marriage was called up, and after considerable debate, the subject was laid on the table.

Papers presented and referred.—Petition of Cyrus Hamlin et. als., for bounty on iron, sugar, molasses, and all articles of feldspar, made in the State; of the Pejepscot Bank, of Brunswick, for reduction of their capital stock; of City Bank, Biddeford, for increase of capital stock; several for railroad from Milford to Aroostook County; of Kennebec Log Driving Company, for boom at Brown's Island in Kennebec river; resolutions of Citizens' Temperance Association, of Augusta, against the establishment of distilleries. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

SENATE. Petition of David C. Elliot, of Rumford for divorce, came from the House referred to a joint select committee. After debate, the Senate concurred.

The Secretary of State came in and presented a message from the Governor in reference to the subject of capital convictions. [The Governor calls attention to law in relation to capital punishment, and suggests to the Legislature the duty of modifying it, so as either to confirm or to abolish capital punishment.] Read, and on motion of Mr. Carleton, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The committee on State Lands and State Roads were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing on the part of this State for a joint survey of the line between Maine and New Hampshire, and of re-marking the same, and of establishing monuments thereon.

The joint select committee on public printing, reported that they had contracted with Messrs. Stevens & Sayward to do the same. The contract was read, and the report was laid on the table.

HOUSE. The credentials of Peol Sockis and Lewey Bennet, representatives of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians, were referred.

Among the petitions presented and referred were those of Addison Martin et. als., for biennial sessions of the Legislature; and of Henry Williams, Agent of Augusta Water Power Co., for a law authorizing said company to collect tolls on logs passing through the locks of said company.

Bill, an act additional to chapter 26 of Revised Statutes, relating to trustee process—(this bill provides that members of the Legislature shall not be trusteed for board.) This bill was read a third time, and the question being on its passage to be engrossed, a long debate ensued.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill was rejected—yeas, 54, nays 63.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE. Bill exempting members of the Legislature from the trustee process for board during the session of the Legislature, came from the House, refused a passage. Read and tabled. Afterwards, the bill was called up, amended so as to include heads of departments and their clerks, and passed to be engrossed, 16 to 9.

The committee on the judiciary reported a bill to define more intelligibly the Northern Registry District of Aroostook County. Read and assigned.

HOUSE. The judiciary committee reported a bill exempting the estate of widows from taxation in certain cases. The bill was passed to be engrossed, after some debate.

Same committee reported legislation inexpedient on the order relative to taking depositions in criminal cases. Also, legislation inexpedient on order relating to salary instead of per diem pay for members of the Legislature.

The committee on railroads, ways and bridges were directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Board of railroad commissioners.

The judiciary committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that cities and towns shall, in all cases, pay interest on their State and County taxes, when not paid within thirty days from the time specified, in the assessors' warrant, for collecting and paying the same.

Bill relating to trustee process, indefinitely postponed, came from the Senate amended and passed to be engrossed. The House adopted the amendment, tabled the bill, and appointed Wednesday next for its further consideration.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6.

SENATE. Report of judiciary committee, asking to be discharged from petition of Mary Bowker for divorce, and recommending its reference to the joint select committee on petition of David T. Elliot, came from the House recommitted, with instructions to inquire whether the Legislature has power to grant divorces. The Senate non-concurred, and accepted the report referring the matter to the joint select committee.

Finally passed—Resolve authorizing the renewal of a portion of the State debt.

The committee on education reported reference to the next Legislature on petition of the Trustees of Lebanon Academy for aid. Accepted.

The petition of Wm. Dickey and 533 others, for a new county called Madawaska, to be taken from Aroostook, was presented and referred.

The report of the committee on printing, awarding the contract to Messrs. Stevens & Sayward, was called up, debated, and referred.

The Governor's message relating to capital punishment was referred to the judiciary committee.

HOUSE. Mr. Prentiss of Bangor presented the petition of Amory Brattles and 45 others, citizens of Bangor, for an alteration of the constitution, so that women may be allowed equal political privileges with the other sex. Laid on the table.

Finally passed—Resolve authorizing a loan for the renewal of the State debt.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.

SENATE. Bill to exempt the property of widows from taxation, in certain cases, was called up, debated and laid on the table.

Mr. Jones called up a bill to amend the 10th section of the 122 chapter of the Revised Statutes. Mr. J. said the original section prohibits attorneys, deputy sheriffs, &c., from purchasing notes and accounts for the purpose of collection. This proposes to extend the same provision to all others. After some debate the bill was passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. Report of the committee on the judiciary on petition of Martha J. Bowker, for divorce, coming from the Senate recommitted, was laid on the table.

The committee on elections, reported, in the case of the contested seat in the Troy, Unity and Burnham district, contested by Samuel S. Gerrish, that Mr. Shaw, the sitting member was entitled to his seat; and the report was accepted.

The report of the committee on public printing, reporting contract with Messrs. Stevens & Sayward, came from the Senate, and, after a short debate, was accepted, and the contract was approved in concurrence.

Presented and referred—Petition of James W. North and Joseph H. Williams, commissioners of the sinking fund under chapter 379 of the special laws of 1856, asking for further powers.

ACCIDENT. On Saturday, 30th ult., as Maj. N. Merryman was passing over powder house hill, a bolt which attaches the shafts to the wagon gave way, causing the wagon to turn suddenly round, and upsetting it. Mr. Merryman was thrown out and somewhat severely injured, having his face very badly bruised. He was out, however, on Wednesday.

[Brunswick Telegraph.

DROWNED. A young lady, wife of Mr.—— Fifield, was drowned last week in Millbridge. She was sailing in company with others in an ice boat about 9 o'clock in the evening. The boat accidentally ran into an open place on the Falls, so called, and all escaped but Mrs. F. who was carried under the ice. Her body was recovered the next day. [Machias Republican.

ADJOURNMENT OF MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE. *Detroit, Feb.* 5. The extraordinary session of the Michigan Legislature adjourned on 3d inst. The swamp land, judicial and loan bills are among the important measures passed.

Joint resolutions instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for the homestead law and certain harbor improvements, and opposition to the Lecompton Constitution and the further extension of slavery, were also passed.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

SENATE. The session was mostly spent in debate on the Minnesota bill. No action was taken on it.

HOUSE. Mr. Stanton offered a resolution that the Speaker issue his warrant for the arrest of J. D. Williamson of New York City, who has been duly summoned, and refuses, to appear before the Lawrence, Stone & Co, investigating committee; and that he be brought before the bar of this House for contempt. The resolution was adopted.

The House engaged in a discussion upon the bill to supply the accidental omission in the Army bill of the last session to make an appropriation for the support of the National Armories. The bill passed appropriates $360,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Boyce offered a resolution, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a select committee of seven to inquire into and report on the following subjects, viz: a reduction of the expenses of government; the navigation laws of the United States; the existing duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports and of resort exclusively to internal taxation.

Mr. Parrott asked and obtained leave to present certain resolves from the Kansas Legislature. These resolves censure the action of the Lecompton convention, and ask that Kansas be admitted under the Topeka constitution. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

SENATE. Mr. Mason, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish steamer Amistad and cargo, involving payment for alleged slaves.

Mr. Seward in behalf of Mr. Foote and himself, submitted a minority report, stating that the claim, in their opinion, was not supported by facts or law.

The Senate then passed the House bill appropriating $360,000 for the support of the National armories.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army Bill.

The army bill was debated, in the midst of which the President's message was received and read.

Without disposing of the subject, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The President's message was received and read, and after considerable debate, the House adjourned without disposing of the question of reference.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

SENATE. The time was mostly taken up in debate on the President's Kansas message.

HOUSE. The army appropriation bill was reported.

The committee on naval affairs made a majority report, censuring Com. Paulding for the arrest of Walker. The minority of the committee reported a substitute expressing approbation of the same act. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Savage from the committee on invalid pensioners, reported a bill granting pensions to officers and soldiers engaged in the last war with Great Britain, and those in Indian wars in that period, and moved its postponement till the 24th of July.

Adjourned without action on the question.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

SENATE. Mr. Crittenden, from the select committee, reported the French spoliation bill, which was made the special order for two weeks hence.

The consideration of the Kansas message was resumed, but the Senate adjourned to Monday, without action.

HOUSE. The consideration of the bill granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812 was postponed till the 24th.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in J. D. Williamson to answer for his failure to appear and testify before the Tariff investigating committee in obedience to a summons on the 17th ult. The Speaker propounded to him the questions: What excuse he had for thus acting, and whether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as should be put to him by the committee?

Mr. Williamson submitted an answer in writing, and under date, saying that the reason why he did not obey the summons was that he was under custody of the Sheriff of New York and could not leave without his consent, and was so advised by his counsel.

In reply to the question whether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as might be put to him, he says he will answer all questions, but not to affect his integrity, or violate his oath or sacred promise not to reveal confidential communications.

After a lengthy debate, it was finally agreed that Mr. Williamson should have leave to withdraw his answer to the summons and submit an amended answer to-morrow, and that meantime he be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

HOUSE. J. D. Williamson sent in an amended answer, concluding by professing himself ready to answer whatever questions the committee might put to him.—This answer was deemed satisfactory, and Mr. W. was discharged from custody.

The consideration of the Kansas message was resumed. All attempts to refer the message were defeated by repeated motions of adjournment. Great confusion prevailed, and the session was protracted through the night.

At about 2 o'clock, Saturday morning, a misunderstanding between Messrs. Grow of Pennsylvania, and Keitt of South Carolina, resulted in a personal encounter, and the affray was speedily participated in by the friends of both parties.

Order was finally restored, and the session continued until 6.30 A. M., when Mr. Quitman submitted a resolution that the House adjourn till Monday next, when the subject under consideration, the Kansas message, should be resumed, and the vote on the pending propositions should be taken, without further delay being occasioned by debate or dilatory motions.

Unanimous consent was given for the introduction of the resolution, which was agreed to, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

MOVEMENTS OF FILLIBUSTERS. *New Orleans, Feb.* 1. Mr. William Walker appeared before the United States District Court, this morning, when Judge McCaleb said there was nothing against him, the Grand Jury having refused to find a bill against him.

Walker then asked to be put on trial for violation of the neutrality laws, which the Judge refused to do, as the District Attorney said there was nothing against him, unless new instructions were received from Washington.

New Orleans, Feb. 2. Col. Frank Anderson and his party arrived here to-day from Key West, in the custody of the U. S. Marshal, but have been released on parole till to-morrow morning. They all loudly complain of the unjust treatment of Com. Paulding and Capt. Sands. Gen. Walker has gone to Nashville.

New Orleans, Feb. 4. The Grand Jury found a true bill yesterday against Walker, Anderson and others, for violation of the neutrality laws, and they were held to appear on the 4th Monday in April.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN COALITION. The Vera Cruz Progreso learns by a private letter received in that city and placed at its disposal, that the vanguard of the coalition army, with Gov. Loblado at its head, would arrive at the capital on the 21st inst. without fail. The writer puts down the effective force of the coalition States, already in the field, at 13,000 to 14,000 men, with ample provisions and munitions of war. Should this prove true, the Comonfort Government is, ere this, at an end. It is clearly impossible for the President, with so much defection at home, to contend successfully against odds so great from without. [N. O. Picayune, 27th.

SPAIN. A Washington letter-writer, to show that Spain is not the "sick man" generally supposed, gives certain statistics of the country. The Spanish population is 17,000,000. The army number 160,000 men, the light regiments armed with Minnie rifles, and the artillery being one of the finest in the world. The navy is as follows: Two line of battle ships, 170 guns; 4 steam frigates, 147 guns; 1 steam brig, 2 pivot guns; 8 steam schooners, 16 pivot guns; 5 frigates, 186 guns; 2 corvettes, 54 guns; 10 brigs, 156 guns; 5 schooners, 17 guns; 3 side-wheel steamers, 68 guns; 20 ditto, 183 guns, and 9 store-ships, 28 guns; besides gun-boats and the usual small craft belonging to a large fleet. The foreign commerce of Spain amounted in 1855 to $114,156,240. Her commerce with the United States for the year 1857 amounted to over seventy-nine millions of dollars, greater even than that of France with us. Surely, the "sick man" is not in a bad condition, if his constitution is only sound.

FUGITIVE FORGER ARRESTED. Wednesday, Officer Edward A. Whittier, of Maine, arrived in this city from Chippewa, Wis., having in his custody Amos Wilson *alias* David Stone, whom he arrested in Chippewa on a requisition from the Executive of Maine, where he is indicted for forgery. The accused was committed to the Fourth Police Station for safe keeping over night and yesterday, he resumed his journey in custody of Officer Whittier, for Portland.

[Boston Journal, 5th.

A SKATING FEAT. On Thursday afternoon, a young lady and gentleman skated from Bangor to Hampden, Maine, on a trial of speed. The Whig says "the young gentleman had the longest legs but the lady spread the most canvass, and the wind being fair and fresh she beat him by 2 1-2 minutes, and the feat was performed in half an hour. So exhausted were the parties, however, and so strong the head wind to skate back against, that they were brought to the city in a carriage."

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED. *Hartford Feb.* 1. U. S. Post Office Agent Holbrook, on Saturday night last arrested John Miller, baggage master on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, for robbing the mails. The robberies have been going on for some time past. A decoy mail was made up on Saturday, at Willimantic, and on the arrival of the train at Hartford, Miller was arrested, and packages found on him, which were known to have been in the bag. He confessed to the robbery.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 00 to 8 50	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 50
Corn Meal,	1 00 to 1 25	Clear Salt Pork,	10 50 to 12 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 00	Mutton,	6 to 8
Wheat,	1 75 to 1 80	Turkeys,	8 to 10
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	10 to 11
Corn,	90 to 1 00	Geese,	8 to 12
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	10 to 12
Oats,	35 to 40	Herdsgrass,	2 50 to 3 00
Potatoes,	40 to 45	Red Top,	75 to 83
Dried Apples,	6 to 8	Hay,	8 00 to 10 00
Cooking "	40 to 50	Lime,	95 to 1 00
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	20 to 25
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	18 to 21
Cheese,	8 to 10	Sheep Skins,	50 to 75
Eggs,	15 to 16	Hides,	4½ to 5
Lard,	14 to 16		

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, February 4, 1858.

At market, 900 Beeves, 150 Stores, 1000 Sheep; 500 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle*—Extra, $8 00; first quality, $7 00 @ $7 50; second, $6 00 @ $6 50; third, $4 75 @ $5 00.

Working Oxen.—$90, 100, @ $115.

Milch Cows—$36 @ $37; common $19 @ $20.

Veal Calves—$2 50 @ $4 00

Hides—5 @ 5½c. *Pelts*—87c @ $1. *Calf Skins*—9c @ 10c.

Sheep and Lambs.—$1 75 @ $2 75; extra $3 @ $4 00.

Swine.—At wholesale, 5½c; retail 6 @ 7c.

BOSTON MARKET.

SATURDAY, February 6, 1858.

FLOUR.—Sales of Western superfine at $4 50; fancy, $4 75 @ 4 85; extra, $4 75 @ $7 25.

GRAIN.—Corn—Sales of yellow at 68 @ 70c; mixed at 70 @ 72c. Oats—Northern at 40 @ 47 cents. Rye, 75c.

HAY.—Sales of Eastern at $12 @ $13 ₱ ton.

More than 500,000 Bottles sold in the New England States in One Year.

THE RESTORATIVE of Prof. O. J. WOOD, for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival. Volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world, and from the most intelligent to prove that it is a perfect Restorative; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following:—

THE HAIR. People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy, heretofore known has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Prof. Wood these articles are fast being dispensed with; but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered, completely, with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored to greater perfection than ever it had been before. It is without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to. It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either on man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means which should be left untried to obtain such a consideration. [Woman's Advocate, Phila.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Shackinson), and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair. I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours. Being fully convinced that your Restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell. Yours truly, S. T. STOCKTON.

WAYLAND, Mass., Feb. 5, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three bottles. Yours, &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing establishment), and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all good Druggists. Wm. C. Goodwin & Co., Potter & Weeks, M. S. Burr & Co., Wholesale Agents for Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland. Sold in Augusta by C. F. POTTER. 3m3

FELTON applied steam to the great practical uses of the age; Morse has brought Galvanism to be the daily servant of millions of men; Newton unravelled the mazes of the stars, and made their motions the mariner's guide on the trackless ocean What these men have done in their departments, Dr. Ayer does in medicine. He turns the great discoveries in science and physics to use in the cure of disease, and makes the occult discoveries of the great chemists available for the wants of every day life. His medicines are the low prices at which they are sold, bring within the reach of every man the best wisdom and the best skill of modern times. 1w7 [Wilmington (Del.) Statesman.

Notice.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of BROWN & BROOKS, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. A. D BROWN,
Augusta, May 27, 1857. S. S. BROOKS.

A. D. BROWN, having this day purchased of S. S. BROOKS all the right, title and interest in and to the property belonging to the firm of BROWN & BROOKS, will continue the manufacturing of SHOE PEGS, at his Factory, in Augusta, as heretofore; and is hereby authorized to adjust all demands due to, or from, the above firm. S. S. BROOKS,
Augusta, January 20, 1858. 3w7 A. D. BROWN.

Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower;
The world was sad—the garden was a wild—
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 27th ult., by Rev. Mr. Armitage, Mr. IRA MERRYMAN of Brunswick, to Miss CHARLOTTE W. SOULE, of this city.

In Mobile, 29th ult., Mr. JAMES WM. DORR, of Pensacola, formerly of this city, to Miss JOSEPHINE A. CHANDRON of Mobile.

In Boothbay, by Rev. Jona. Adams, Mr. MANSON C. FULLER of Boothbay, to Miss SARAH W. LAWSON, daughter of Dr. R. W. Lawson, of Harpswell.

In Lewiston, 31st ult., M. ALBERT REED of Poland, to Miss ANNIE M. KINNEY of Danville.

In Auburn, 31st ult., Mr. CALVIN J. BRIGGS to Miss SUSAN H. KNOWLTON, both of Auburn.

In Limerick, 24th ult., Mr. HORATIO FOGG to Miss SUSAN A. DAM.

In Brunswick, 31st ult, Mr. E. L. PARSHLY to Miss SARAH C. GROSS, both of Brunswick.

In South Paris, 29th ult., Mr. WM. A. STURTEVANT to Miss AURELIA V. DOWNING, both of Auburn.

In New Gloucester, 31st ult., Mr. OTIS C. NELSON to Miss JULIA BAILEY, both of New Gloucester.

In Bath, 30th ult., Mr. GEORGE M. GARDINER of Georgetown, to Miss RHODA R. LUCAS of Bath.

In Skowhegan, 3d inst., Mr. CHARLES H. DYER of Columbia, Cal., to Miss ELLEN GOODRICH of New Sharon.

In Brewer, 31st ult., Mr. JOSHUA L. KENT to Miss SARAH J. VOSE.

In Wellington, 21st 31st ult., Mr. WARNER P. WHITTIER of Cornville, to Miss ALMYRA H. LAWRENCE of Wellington.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 1st inst., Mrs. SARAH ROBERTS, aged 42 years.

In Kennebec Township, M. T., Mrs. MARTHA W. PILLSBURY, wife of Eben Pillsbury, formerly of this city, aged about 25 years.

In China, 3d inst., of consumption, WARREN G. TILTON, Printer, only son of H. G. Tilton, aged 22 years 10 months.

In Chelsea, 29th ult., CHARLES A. BEAL, son of Samuel and Mary Beal, aged 7 months 15 days.

In Vienna, 2d inst., JOSEPH R. DOW, aged 65 yrs. 19 days.

In Wilton, 17th ult., Mrs. PHEBE NORDSTROM, formerly of Bastport, aged 72 years 6 mos.

In Biddeford, 30 inst., JOHN R. TUFTS, aged 37 years.

In Kennebunkport, 30th ult., DAVID CREDIFORD, aged 72.

In Portland, 3d inst., WM. SMITH, aged 42 years.

In Norway, 31st ult., Mrs. HANNAH W. HILLMAN, wife of Moses Hillman, aged 45 years.

In Yarmouth, 1st inst., Mrs. MARTHA MITCHELL, wife of S. P. Mitchell, aged 24 years.

In Chelsea, 22d ult., Mrs. SARAH J. BRUCE, aged 60 years.

In Skowhegan, 24th ult., SUSANNAH LEAVITT, aged 83 yrs. 9 months.

In Bath, 24 inst., Mrs. MIRANDA R. SEWALL, wife of Chas. Sewall, Esq., aged 55 years 9 months, 3d inst., Mrs. HANNAH MATIN, aged 27 years.

In Gardiner, 25th ult., STEPHEN WEBSTER, aged 70 years.

In Jefferson, 30th ult., CROWELL HATCH, aged 43 years.

In Belfast, 20th ult. ANDREW DEAN, aged 61 years.

In Machias, 24th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH SAWYER, relict of the late John Sawyer, aged 75 years.

In West Gardiner, 28th ult., Mrs. SARAH N. PHILPOT, aged about 60 years.

In Hurricane, 31st ult., JOSEPH TRUFANT, aged 46 years.

In Farmingdale, Sept. 29th, last, JASIEL HERRIMAN, aged 62 years.

In Starks, 17th ult., Mrs. POLLY DUTTON, relict of Elijah Dutton, aged 94 years 9 months.

In Lowell, 23d ult., HENRY A. PIERCE, Esq., Editor of the Lowell Courier, aged 23 years.

In Sangerville, 30th ult., LUELER A. E. BROWN, only daughter of Nathaniel P. Brown, aged 3 yrs. 1 mo. 18 days.

In Palermo, 29th ult., Mrs. MARGARET CLARK, wife of John Clark, aged 65 years.

In Winthrop, 4th inst, Miss URAND G. ARMSTRONG, aged 19 years 4 months. [Portland papers please copy.

In Canton, 30th ult., Mrs. RUTH TREAT, wife of Capt. Ezekiel Treat, aged 77 years.

At Platte River, Benton Co., M. T., WM. F ELLIS, only child of Wm B. and Mary A. Ellis, formerly of Sidney, Me., aged 9 months 23 days.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED 2½ miles from Hallowell, on the road leading to Manchester, 1½ miles from Manchester Village, and 3 miles from Augusta. Said Farm contains 29 acres, with good House, Barn, and other out-buildings. One-half is in mowing, and the other half in pasturage and wood-land. There is a good orchard on the place; also, a good well of water. It will be sold at a very low price—the terms of payment to suit the purchaser. H. MYRICK.
Augusta, Feb. 8, 1858. 8

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of CARR & WOOD, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. D. V. CARR,
Mount Vernon, February 8, 1858. T. J. WOOD,

Persons having unsettled accounts with said Firm are requested to adjust the same with DANIEL V. CARR, who is authorised so to do; and who will continue to manufacture SHOE and BOOT BOXES to order. Job Planing of Boards by machinery, &c., promptly executed at the shop now occupied in Mount Vernon Village. 3w8

Oak Grove Seminary.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence on the third day (TUESDAY), the 9th of third month (March), and continue fourteen weeks. Application for admission must be made to ELI JONES, Principal.
ELI JONES, Clerk of the Board.
Vassalborough, 2d mo., 8th, 1858. 4w8

Ground Plaster.

I HAVE 125 tons Ground Plaster at my Mill in Winslow, as good as can be found in Maine, which will be sold as low as can be afforded. B. C. PAINE.
Winslow, Feb. 8, 1858. 8tf

Fish. Fish.

HALIBUT, Mackerel, Salmon, Tongues and Sounds, Napes & Fins, Cod and Pollock Fish, Blue Fish—for sale either at wholesale or retail, by JOHN McARTHUR.
Augusta, Feb. 8, 1858. 8tf

GRASS SEED bought and sold by
Feb. 8. 8 JOHN McARTHUR.

TOWLE ACADEMY,
Winthrop, Me.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution announce to the public that the Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 15th, 1858, under the instruction of JOHN T. CLARKE, the present popular and efficient Teacher, aided by competent assistants as the wants of the school may require.

It will be the object of the Teacher to secure thoroughness and accuracy in the branches taught, and by careful instruction, and good regulations, to render the school worthy of the patronage of all. The Academy Building is new, spacious and commodious, with ample and pleasant grounds. Its location is every way desirable; and the whole community is warmly interested in its success. To all who are seeking a thorough English or Classical Education, this Institution is sincerely commended. Young men fitting for College will receive the most careful instruction.

No scholar will be received for less than one half the Term.

TERMS—per Term of Eleven Weeks:—Common Eng. Branches, $8 50; Higher do. do., $4 00; Languages, $4 50. Music, Drawing, &c., extra.

Board, in good families, for $1 50 to $2 25 per week.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Seth May, R. M. Sawyer, Dr. A. P. Snow, F. E. Webb, Esq., Dr. E. Holmes, Rev. S. Allen.

Winthrop, Me., Feb. 4, 1858. 3w8

Farm for Sale in Bridgton.

SITUATED near the village of North Bridgton—within half a mile of a Church, School-house, Academy and Post-office—about forty miles from Portland, and having daily communication with the cars on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad. Said Farm contains one hundred and ten acres of land, with a good orchard of Fruit trees, and buildings of ample size, well arranged, and in good repair. Considering the advantages of the location, the quality of the Farm, and the conveniences of the buildings, this is believed to be one of the most desirable places in the county, and will be sold at a bargain.

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The Muse.

From the National Intelligencer.

JOHN AND JONATHAN.

Said brother Jonathan to John,
"You are the elder born,
And I can bear another's hate,
But not your slightest scorn.
You've lived a life of noble strife,
You've made a world your own,
Why, when I follow in your steps.
Receive me with a groan?

I feel the promptings of my youth,
That urge me evermore
To spread my fame, my race, my name,
From shore to furthest shore.
I feel the lightnings in my blood,
The thunders in my hand,
And I must work my destiny
Whoever may withstand.

And if you'd give me, brother John,
The sympathy I crave,
And stretch your warm fraternal hand,
Across the Atlantic wave,
I'd give it such a cordial grasp
That earth should start to see,
And ancient crowns and centres shake
That fear both you and me."

Said brother John to Jonathan,
"You do my nature wrong;
I never hated, never scorned,
But loved you well and long.
If children of the self-same sire,
We've quarrell'd now and then,
'Twas only in our early youth,
And not since we were men.

And if with cautious, cooler blood,
Result of suffering keen,
I sometimes think you move too fast,
Mistake not what I mean.
I've felt the follies of my youth,
The errors of my prime,
And dreamed for you—my father's son—
A future more sublime.

And here's my hand, 'tis freely given,
I stretch it o'er the brine,
And wish you, from my heart of hearts
A higher life than mine.
Together let us rule the world,
Together work and thrive;
For if you're only twenty-one,
I'm scarcely thirty-five.

And I have strength for nobler work
Than e'er my hand has done,
And realms to rule and truths to plant
Beyond the raising sun.
Take you the West and I the East,
We'll spread ourselves abroad,
With trade and spade, and wholesome laws,
And faith in man and God.

Take you the West and I the East,
We speak the self-same tongue
That Milton wrote and Chatham spoke
And Burns and Shakspeare sung.
And from our tongue, our hand, our heart,
Shall countless blessings flow,
To light two darkened hemispheres
That know not where to go.

Our Anglo-Saxon name and fame,
Our Anglo-Saxon speech,
Received their mission straight from Heaven
To civilize and teach.
So here's my hand, I stretch it forth;
Ye meaner lands look on;
From this day hence there's friendship firm
'Twixt Jonathan and John!"

They shook their hands, this noble pair,
And o'er the "electric chain"
Came daily messages of Peace
And Love betwixt them twain.
When other nations, sore oppressed,
Lie dark in Sorrow's night,
They look to Jonathan and John
And hope for coming light.

The Story Teller.

THE TEST;
OR, LOVE IN A HOGSHEAD.

"They put everything on runners while the snow lasts; for it does not tarry long. Buggy seats, carriage tops, crockery crates—all are in question. And I even saw one of the finest horses in the city drawing a hogshead on wooden runners, in which were seated a gentleman and lady. They were a fine-looking couple, and bore off the palm of fast driving, as well as the most ludicrous sleigh conveyance." *Letter from Chicago.*

Ha, reader! and thereby hangs a tale.

It was a New Year's day in that far famed city of the West—even the New Year's day of 1857. Since Christmas, winter had set in in good old-fashioned earnestness. Snow had fallen to the depth of several inches, and being firm and hard, made excellent sleighing—a rare thing in the city.

Indeed our winters seem sadly degenerated of late, being much more mild and free from snow, than in the days of our fathers: perhaps to accommodate them to our failing health and strength; for this latter fact is but too apparent.

Yet this New Year's day seemed more a type of the old time. It was cold, yet not too cold, and the sleighing was excellent. Everybody that had a suitable conveyance, or could get one, even at any price, was out enjoying the rare sport; only the more keenly to be enjoyed for its rarity. It was indeed a gala day; bright and beautiful over head, brighter and more beautiful still in the human hearts beating so joyously beneath.

Ernest Hammond sat in his counting-room, busily engaged in attending to the reception of a large quantity of goods, just arrived. He was young yet, but fast rising in wealth and position. Born in the East, he had brought with him all the habits of strict attention to business which there generated. While there was aught of that to claim his attention, pleasure must be waived. Therefore, when he did give himself up to its enjoyment, it was with a double zeal. Naturally warm-hearted and impulsive, and social withal, as such persons must be, he keenly enjoyed society. And when he entered it, he was ever a welcome companion, both with his own and the opposite sex. And now closing his books with a look of satisfaction and relief, he determined to give himself up to the pleasures of this annual gala day.

While business was pending he had closed his ears and eyes to all else, but now he could not fail to hear the unusual stir in the streets, and feel that while he had been engaged within doors all had been life and commotion without. When he came forth, the streets presented a most novel scene. A more motley, incongruous lot of vehicles it were not easy to imagine. Such life and hilarity are always infectious, and Ernest soon caught the spirit. He, too, would join the sledgers; but how?

He inquired at several stables for a sleigh. Not one to be had. Yet he was not easily daunted, and, moreover, had an unusual share of perseverance. He owned one of the finest horses in the city; of that he was sure. He remembered, too, that in a remote part of the stable, where he had usually kept him, he had one day noticed a pair of wooden runners. He would see if in some way a conveyance could not be planned. His Yankee ingenuity must be brought to the service.

He soon reached the stable. The runners were found, and in good order. But now for the other part. A hogshead that had for some reason or other been sawed apart and nicely cleaned, stood before him. Instantly a part of it was upon the runners. In a few minutes a comfortable seat was added, and he was ready for a drive.

But now arose another difficulty, unthought of before. He must have a companion—a lady of course; else half the enjoyment would be lost. But who would it be? Who would be seen, even with him, in such a conveyance as that. Excuse his vanity, reader. He knew he was a favorite. Indeed, he could not help knowing it. But this was a special occasion. "All the world" was out. Who could he find brave enough to dare it? He must see.

There were two or three young ladies who long claimed his special regard, and he felt sure he was not entirely indifferent to them, striving to learn the true character of each. This he found, as gentlemen and ladies usually meet in city life, a difficult matter. How he yearned to see through the false surroundings into the true and inner life beneath! He was rather old-fashioned in his notions, it must be confessed; but he did care more for the real than for the artificial—more for the mind and heart than for outer adorning. But how would it end? Would he be wiser than his sex? It was indeed a difficult question; but he did not quite despair.

Ella Campbell had long been one of the first in his esteem. But recently he had thought her vain and superficial, caring more for the outer than the inner man, and had been cautious in his attentions to her. He would test her now.

Driving briskly to the door and thowing the reins over his horse, he quickly rang the bell. A servant at once ushered him into the parlor, where sat the lady of his thoughts. She greeted him warmly; but on hearing the object of his visit and the unique conveyance he brought, she plead *a previous engagement*, and at once excused herself.

Ernest Hammond was gifted with a good share of penetration, and when not previously blinded, read character well. Now, instinctively feeling how it was, he politely withdrew. And while he rode gaily away, Ella Campbell sat pouting in her room, unthought of and uncared for by the moving mass without.

Ernest's next visit was to the home of Squire Reed. Here he had long been a frequent and welcome visiter, and was quite "like one of the family" as the Squire often said, looking knowingly at his two girls, Charlotte and Bella.

Charlotte was the older and handsomer of the two; and beauty is always attractive, especially with the men. She was the favorite, too, in society. But at times Ernest had turned from her to the gentle, graceful Bella, with her pure heart, piquant, and innocent ways, almost with a feeling of love for the latter.

Hers was indeed a character to study. Timid and retiring when in the presence of strangers, she was yet singularly artless and confiding to those she best knew.

There was a dash of independence, too, and a vein of romance in her heart, pleasant and refreshing to meet. She was graceful and pliant, it was true, but there was a character and strength there also. Though her sister might best please in a crowd, she would be better loved at home.

All that Ernest felt; still, beauty fascinated him. Not that Bella was ugly. Oh, no! But she was not beautiful, either; at least, save in the loving eyes and hearts of those who best knew her. Ernest liked them both. It was difficult indeed to determine which was the favorite.

As he neared the door he said within himself, as one often will, in case of doubt—"A look or word shall decide between them. If one or both refuse to ride with me, it shall be a sign that all is over. But if one accepts—why then who knows what may come of it? I am twenty-eight now. 'old enough,' as my partner told me yesterday, 'to be married and have a home of my own,' and so I am. We shall see—we shall see!"

Two faces were at the window as he drove up. One brightened visibly, and the other as visibly paled; while a mingled expression of scorn and disappointment passed over her features.

"Good morning, ladies!" he exclaimed as he entered their presence. "I find myself in rather an awkward position just now, and need some one to help me out. I must have a drive this morning, yet I have been unable to obtain any conveyance save the one you saw as I drove up. What shall I do?" and he looked to Charlotte for an answer.

"An awkward position, indeed!" answered she, "you had better drive alone."

"But must I?" he asked somewhat sorrowfully.

Bella looked up quickly; but she did not speak.

"Surely you do not think a lady would be seen in such a conveyance?" continued Charlotte, with a slight toss of her beautiful head.

Again Bella looked up, while a painful flush suffused her cheek. She was sorry her sister had thus spoken—sorry for her, grieved for Ernest. She felt sure she could not have denied him—that whatever he should ask would not be improper or wrong. How then could her sister speak thus?

Charlotte noticed the expression, and half read its meaning. She did not like the reproof that it conveyed; and turning to her she said, somewhat scornfully:

"Perhaps my sister would go with you. Will you, Bella?"

"Will you, Bella?" the young man repeated earnestly, as he bent her a glance which thrilled through every part of her being.

For a moment the blood rushed over her brow and neck, the next it receded, and she answered gaily:

"And why not, indeed?"

"But will you go, Bella?" again asked Ernest, in that straight-forward manner which every way characterised him.

"I should like it of all things!" answered the enthusiastic girl, forgetting the emotion of the moment before.

"But remember how we are to go," continued Ernest quickly.

"You will be the observed of all observers," added Charlotte.

"And what of that?" called back the delighted girl, as she was half way up the stairs.

In a moment she was ready; and gaily bidding her sister good bye, she was soon seated beside Ernest, and they drove rapidly away.

Charlotte half repented her momentary pride when she saw the tender glance of Ernest as he placed her carefully upon the seat, and drew closer the folds of her large warm shawl, in which she had shown the good sense to wrap herself. But it was too late now; so taking a book she prepared to spend the morning alone. In the meantime Ernest and Bella had joined the motley throng now moving so rapidly through the city.

Now they drove down close to the water's edge, where, far as the eye could reach, one saw nothing but the clear blue waters of the lake, with its masts and sails, making one think he was upon the Atlantic coast, instead of so many miles in the interior. Anon they looked upon the wide-spreading prairie, now pure and white with the new fallen snow, and stretching far away till it was lost where earth and sky seemed to meet. Then again they were passing through the wide and level streets of the city.

Oh! there is life and exhilaration in giving up one's self to the enjoyment of the hour! Nature is a good mother to us all; and when we give ourselves into her keeping, she will ever fill the heart with joy and gladness. Would that more such exercises—more such out-of-door exercises were freely enjoyed by all! This shutting one's self up so completely within doors, as some do in winter, is enough to drive all the roses from the cheek, all joy and gladness from the eye, and all freshness from the heart, making one old before his time.

The spell of the hour was then upon them; and, as they sped merrily along, Ernest felt his heart warm more and more toward the pure and artless girl by his side. He had known her long—he had known her well; and she had ever seemed the same—ingenious, truthful and good. He wondered how, even for a moment, he had ever thought of another; for she seemed to him, then, all that his heart could ever wish or desire. But could she ever be his? or was she destined for another? The thought made him desperate. He could not endure it for a moment. The question must be decided at once, and with him to resolve was to act.

They had been talking gaily of the scene around them—or Bella had been talking, he listening, for amid the multitude of vehicles in the street each had to attend pretty carefully to his own; when turning to her with another of those glances which thrilled through every fibre of her being, he said, and his voice was low and earnest as he spoke:

"Bella, I am a business man, and shall do up things in a business fashion. I love you. Will you be my wife?"

The young girl looked up astonished. She had long liked him—liked him better than any other on earth, but she never dreamed of being *his wife*. He was so much older, so much wiser than she—for she was scarce eighteen, and in heart a very child—why did he not take her sister? She could not comprehend it all, and almost doubted if she heard aright.

For many moments she did not reply. Ernest observed her closely, and read in her face the unuttered thought. She was about to speak, when, struck with the whole ludicrousness, she laughed outright. It was his turn now to look astonished.

"Why Bella, what's the matter?" he soon asked, somewhat hurt.

"Only think! making love in a hogshead!" laughed the mischievous girl, more merrily than before; "whoever heard of such a thing!"

And this time Ernest joined her, even at his own expense.

"Well, well, no matter where," continued he, taking the little hand that lay for a moment outside her shawl. "Do you love me, Bella? and will you be my wife? Answer me truly—*will you be mine?*"

"Yes, Ernest, yes, with all my heart; but I must laugh, nevertheless. The scene is so entirely ludicrous—quite a new order of romance!"

And again her laugh rang out, loud and clear as the song of a bird. And this time Ernest joined in it as hearty as she. He could well laugh now; for had she not promised to be his? No matter *where* the promise had been made; no matter *how*; she was his—*all his!* And as he pressed her hand at parting, he said:

"Laugh now, as much as you like; but to-night I shall come to appoint the wedding day, and arrange for its ceremonies. So good morning, dearest."

And in a moment he was gone.

That night all was arranged—Squire Reed and his wife giving a full and free consent—and in just six weeks from that time Bella Reed became Mrs. Ernest Hammond, evidently to the chagrin of the sister Charlotte, who however tried to make the best of it; while Miss Campbell consoles herself by declaring that she would not have gone sleighing *in a hogshead* for the best husband in the world.

LAUNCH OF THE LEVIATHAN.

This vessel is still doomed to disappoint, if not the expectations of her promoters, at least the curiosity of the sight-seeing public, who flock down to Mill-wall on the least reasonable excuse. Yesterday the neighborhood of the yard and river bank was crowded with spectators, who evidently seemed to thing that, as the launch was nearly finished, their long patience would be rewarded by seeing the monster get up steam and paddle down the river on her first trip. To the surprise of all outsiders, however, she made no sign, and, in fact, the only distance accomplished yesterday was one solitary slip of 2½ inches. The reasons adduced for this apparent inactivity appear reasonable enough, and among them the strongest is that the result of a careful calculation shows positively that, even if the Leviathan was at the extreme end of the launching ways, there will not be sufficient water to float her at the highest of the approaching spring tides! At the same time it is considered as quite within the limits of possibility that if she was pushed down to the end of the ways a northerly gale might suddenly swell the next tides to such an extent as to float her, and set her adrift in the river, when such a result was least expected or desired. It is not intended, therefore, to advance the monster many feet beyond her present position until after the spring tides of next Saturday and Sunday. When these have passed over safely she will be pushed as far into the river as it is possible for the hydraulics to force her, and then left to wait the great spring tides of the 31st inst. At high tide yesterday there was 10 feet 7 inches water round her, which it was calculated took off about 5500 tons of her dead weight on the launching ways. With the assistance which this afforded, some of the hydraulic machines were set to work to ascertain the strain at which she moved. Three 10-inch machines were sufficient for this purpose, though only worked at a pressure of 10 cwt. to the circular inch, or about equal to 150 tons force. When we deduct from this the friction on the balks of timber which pushed from the ram to the cradles, and some of which were 150 feet long it shows that the Leviathan yielded 2½ inches to a strain of not more than 110 tons, or about 2400 tons less than the pressure required to move her on Saturday last. Immediately that the vessel slipped yesterday, as we have said, the timber balks floated up to the surface of the water under which they were laid to reach the vessel, but the result of the experiment was sufficiently satisfactory to lead to the belief that two or three presses are now enough to accomplish all that remains to be done. To-day she will probably be moved a few feet further, and then suffered to remain until the spring tides of Saturday are over.

[London Times, Jan. 14.

The proceedings attracted a considerable number of distinguished visitors. Amongst others, Hon. Mr. Dallas, the American minister, who was accompanied by a party of ladies; Hon. J. B. Preston, late Secretary of the United States Navy; Earl of Litchfield, Admiral Gordon, Rear Admiral Hamilton, Dr. Livingstone, Mayor of Gloucester, &c., all of whom were courteously received and escorted round the works and ship by Mr. Yates, the indefatigable secretary.

[London Daily News, 14th.

Yesterday, a short time before the tide had reached its highest, three of the hydraulic machines aft and three forward were set to work to move the vessel nearer down the ways. She moved in quick, short slips with the utmost ease, the gauges of the few hydraulic machines in use seldom averaging more than 10 cwt. to the inch, and each slip taking place at short intervals and with an almost total absence of vibration. In a comparatively short time a distance of 13 feet aft and 3 feet 5 inches forward was accomplished, the after part showing such a tendency to slide away on the least pressure, that it was impossible to regulate the ship's movements with the same relative accuracy as heretofore. The tide of this day (Friday) will now give about 12 feet water under her fore and aft; the amount required to float her being 14 feet 9 inches. It is, therefore, not intended to move her again till the spring tides now at hand are past. After these—most probably on Monday next—she will be pushed as far down the ways, or even off the ends of the ways, as the hydraulic machines can send her, and thus left to the certain action of the great springs of the 31st inst.

From the Illustrated London News.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

A Day in Broadway—New York.

In one of his famous letters to the Pennsylvanians the late Rev. Sydney Smith accused the whole American people of pride, conceit and presumption. Smarting under a sense of injuries inflicted upon him, not by the State or city of New York, which had not the remotest connection with his grievances, real or supposed, he hurled this sweeping denunciation against all the States—declaring, among other odd things, in his own odd way, "that this new and vain people could never forgive England because Broadway was inferior to Bond street." It is fourteen years since the Rev. Sydney Smith thus disburdened his mind, because his pockets had been previously disburdened by his own desire of making more than five per cent by the transatlantic investment of his money; and fourteen years have, doubtless, made a great difference in the aspect of the Broadway, as well as in that of New York generally.

But whatever may have been the appearance of this great artery of New York in that remote period of its history—a period when, travelers told us, pigs prowled about the principal thoroughfares, and lay down at night on the marble door-steps of marble palaces, snug and in affectionate familiarity with Irish emigrants—Sydney Smith's assertion of Broadway inferiority to Bond street is ludicrously untrue at the present time. Bond street! quotha? Bond street is no more to be compared to Broadway for beauty, extent, life, bustle, and wealth, than a dingy old farthing of the reign of George III. to a bright new sovereign of the days of Queen Victoria. There is no street in London, Paris, Berlin or Vienna, that can be declared superior or even equal, all things considered, to the Broadway. It is a street *sui generis*, combining in itself the characteristics of Boulevard des Italiens at Paris, and Cheapside or Fleet street in London, with here and there a dash of Whitechapel or the Minories; and here and there a dash of Liverpool and Dublin.

It is longer, more crowded, and fuller of fine buildings than the Parisian Boulevard; more bustling than Cheapside; and has a sky above it as bright as the sky of Venice or Naples. Its aspect is thoroughly Parisian. Were it not for the old familiar names of Smith, Jones and Brown over the doors of the stores and warehouses, and the English posting-bills and advertisements that everywhere meet the eye, the stranger might fancy himself under the maximised government and iron grip of Napoleon III., instead of being under that of the minimized and mild government of an American Republic—a government so infinitesimally light in its weight and carried on by persons so little known, that strangers in this, the Empire State as it is called, and even the citizens themselves, are scarcely more cognisant of the name of the Governor than a Londoner is of the name of the High Sheriff of Flintshire or the Lord Lieutenant of Merioneth.

If England have given names to the people in Broadway, France and Continental Europe seem to have given them their manners. Flagstaffs on the roof of every third or fourth house, banners flaunting from the windows, a constant rat-tat-too of drums as detachments of the militia regiments (and very fine regiments they are, and very splendidly accoutred) pass to and fro, all add to the illusion; and it is only the well known vernacular of the city of St. Paul's, spiced occasionally with the still more piquant vernacular of the city of St. Patrick's, that bring the cheated fancy back to the reality, and prove to the Englishman that he is among his own people.

Were there anything like uniformity in the design of its long lines of buildings, Broadway would be the most magnificent street in the world. Even without any general design—for each man builds exactly as he pleases—the street, in its details, surpasses anything that Europe can show. From the Battery facing the sea, where the Broadway has a very ignoble commencement, to Trinity Church, there is nothing remarkable about it; but from Trinity Church, of brown stone, with its elegant spire, to Grace Church, built entirely of white marble, a distance in a straight line of more than three miles, and thence on to Union square and the statue of Washington, the Broadway offers one grand succession of commercial palaces. Formerly—and perhaps when Sydney Smith wrote—the houses were for the most part of brick gaily colored, with here and there a house of brown stonce or granite. But the brick is in gradual process of extirpation, and white marble—pure, glistening, brilliant white marble, without speck or flaw—is rapidly taking its place.

This letter is written in the St. Nicholas Hotel, one of the most sumptuous buildings in New York—a palace of white marble, with upwards of one hundred windows fronting the Broadway. To the right, and to the left, and in front are other palaces of the same material, pure as Parian—larger than the largest warehouses in St. Paul's Churchyard, and devoted to the same and similar purposes; some for the wholesale, but the great majority for the retail trade. Drygoods or linendrapers' stores compete with other in the use of this costly stone: and such has been, and is, the rage for it—a rage certain to revive when the present commercial panic shall subside—that in a few years hence a house of any other material will be the exception to the rule in Broadway, and the main thoroughfares leading from it to the east and the west.

Most of these buildings, taken separately, are fine specimens of architecture, far finer than anything London can show out of Regent street, but the general effect is not striking, from the total absence of plan and method, already alluded to, and which seems to be inevitable in a country where every man is a portion of the Government and of the Sovereignty, and considers himself bound to consult nobody's taste but his own. But this peculiarity is not confined to America, or St. Paul's Churchyard would not be what it is, and the noble proportions of the cathedral would not be marred as they are by the too close proximity of the hideous warehouses that have been gradually piled up around it—monuments alike of commercial pride and bad taste. Brown stone edifices rank next in size and number to the marble palaces; and a few of cast iron, with elegant Corinthian pillars, add to the variety of architecture in the Broadway.

Conspicuous among the edifices that give its most imposing character to this busy and beautiful street are such hotels as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge House, the St. Denis, the Clarendon, the Everett House, and the Astor House. The last mentioned was, some years ago, the boast and pride of New York, and wonder of strangers; but the city has outgrown its southern limits and stretched itself far away into the north and north-west, and such hotels as the St. Nicholas and the Metropolitan have dwarfed the Astor House in size and eclipsed it in splendor. The St. Nicholas makes up nearly one thousand beds, and the Metropolitan (a brown stone palace) nearly as many. Both of these, as well as the others mentioned, represent the magnificent scale on which the New Yorkers do business, as well as the more than Parisian publicity with which traveling families eat and drink and pass the day. But the hotel life of great cities is both a curious and peculiar feature in American manners which must be reserved for future description. Neither France nor Britain offers any parallel or even a resemblance to it.

Enough for the present on the street architecture of Broadway. A few words on its physical and moral aspects are necessary to complete the picture. On each side of the street are rows of American elm, with here and there a willow, a sumach, or a mountain ash. At this date all the trees are leafless, except the willows, which still droop in green beauty, though somewhat shrivelled in their leaves by the frosts of the last three nights. The roadway is excellently paved with granite, and the foot pavements are equally good. But let not the traveler be deceived into the idea that the part is a specimen of the whole. The Broadway monopolises nearly all the good pavement as well as cleanliness that New York affords; and the streets that branch off from it on each side are uneven, dirty, and full of deep holes and ruts, through which carriage-driving is far from being either easy or agreeable.

If there be any exception it is in the Fifth Avenue—the Tyburnia, or Belgravia, of New York—where the richest people live, in white marble palaces, not quite so large as the business palaces of Broadway, but sufficiently luxurious and imposing. The street swarms with omnibuses, somewhat smaller and more inconvenient than the omnibuses of London. Nearly the whole of them are painted white. No one rides outside, for the satisfactory reason that there are no seats. They have no conductors. The passenger, on entering, is expected to pay his fare to the driver through a hole in the roof; and, if he neglect to do so, the driver speedily begins to drum with his fist on the top, to attract attention, and forthwith pokes his hand through the aforesaid hole for the money, with an objurgation against the passenger's delay or inattention more emphatic than polite, and often in the choicest brogue of the county of Cork. When the passenger wants to descend he pulls a cord, the vehicle stops, and he opens the door for himself, and goes about his business.

The New Yorkers consider themselves, and are considered by others, to be a fast people; but they have no fast cabs, no Hansoms, and, indeed, no cabs of any description. They have not yet got beyond the hackney coach with two horses which disappeared from the streets of London some five-and-twenty years ago. A few cabs, it appears, were recently introduced, but Cabbie, being in a free country, insisted upon fixing the fares himself, at something like a dollar a mile. As might have been predicted, the scheme did not work, and Cabbie, instead of lowering his price, disappeared altogether, and betook himself to other schemes and projects for making an easy living, or emigrated to the Far West. The hackney coaches with two horses are conducted upon such a system of extortion that one job per diem may be considered tolerably good pay.

Let not the stranger who comes to New York for the first time imagine that there is any law for him if he have any dispute with a hack driver. The New York Jehu, who is generally an Irishman, charges what he pleases, and this deponent had to pay two dollars (eight shillings and fourpence) for a drive of less than two miles, and there was neither redress nor law for the grievance, nor anything but submission. Had a bargain been made beforehand one dollar would doubtless have been accepted; but a hackney coach is, at the best of times, and in all circumstances, such an expensive and litigious luxury, that few people but the greenest of strangers think of using one. The great avenues that run parallel with Broadway are provided with lines of rail, on which numbers of very excellent cars, each capable of accommodating, with perfect ease and comfort, from twenty to thirty passengers, are drawn by horses—an arrangement which might be introduced into London with much advantage.

The People. Broadway is the fashionable promenade—the Regent street and Hyde-park as well as the Cheapside and Fleet street of New York. Let us take a look at the people. A few carriages—several of them with ducal or baronial coronets upon the pannels, though on what principle no one can tell—mingle among the white omnibuses; and here the negro coachmen come into competition with the Irish. The ladies of New York who go shopping in the Broadway are evidently fond of dress. Let them not be blamed, for what lady is not?

Some of the journals have been ungallant enough to attribute the late commercial panic almost exclusively to the extravagance in personal adornment of the fair sex; but without joining in this silly assertion, or saying one word in disrespect or disparagement of that charming and better portion of humankind, truth compels me to state that, as regards the mere volume and circumference of crinoline, the ladies of London and Paris are, to those of New York, but as butterflies compared with canaries. The caricatures of the crinoline mania which the world owes to its excellent friend Punch, if exaggerations of English fashions, are no exaggerations of those of New York; and to get along Broadway, where there is no law of the pavement as in England, and where every one takes the wall as it pleases him or her, is no easy matter.

Were it not for the crinolines it would be difficult for an Englishman, accustomed to have the wall at his right hand, to make any progress, unless by a series of provoking zigzags; but, hustled by crinolines, the best thing for the gallant man who is in a hurry is to step off the pavement into the road. Nor have the fair ladies all the crinoline to themselves. The dark ladies share with them the passion, or the sentiment of the hoop (for it must be one of these), and inflate their garments to the most ridiculous proportions. Little negro girls of fourteen or fifteen years of age, with bright colored parasols, bright silk dresses of a width surpassing any credence but that of the eyes of the beholder, flounder awkwardly to and fro; and aged negresses, equally splendid and equally rotund, waddle like hipopotami among their Anglo-Saxon Celtic fellow creatures, as if they had been rigged out maliciously by some hater of crinoline and launched into the street to convert their fairer sisters to a more elegant form of dress, upon the same principle as the ancients inculcated sobriety by the spectacle of their drunken slaves. There is not only a craze for crinoline here, but crinoline itself is crazy—huge, unwieldly, preposterous, and offensive.

Another feature of Broadway is the number of Irish and Germans who swarm in it, on it, and round about it. The Irish seem to have the news trade to themselves; and the newsboys and newsgirls, selling the cheap daily newspapers, are to be met with at every corner, and blockade the entrances to all the principal hotels. Ragged, barefooted, and pertinacious, they are to be found in the streets from dawn till past the dark, crying out "The glorious news of the Fall of Delhi!" "The last terrible explosion on the Ohio—one hundred lives lost!" or "The last attempted assassination in a Lager beer cellar!" They recall the memories of the country by their garb, appearance, and accent, if not by their profession; while their staid elders, male and female, who monopolise the apple-stalls, look far sleeker and more comfortable than their compeers do at home, and show by their cozy appearance that they have prospered in the New Land. The Germans are more quiet, and drink Lager beer, and smoke pipes in cellars, day and night.

But the Broadway at night offers a more remarkable scene than the Broadway by day. My impressions of it shall be reserved for my next letter. C. M.

A GREAT WANT

HAS been felt in the community for a medicine which may be used either as a mild cathartic, or as a laxative aperient or stimulant.

Atwell's Health Restorer,

was got up expressly to supply this want, and judging by its extraordinary success, is most admirably adapted to the want it supplies. When the blood becomes thick, the circulation impeded, or the stomach and bowels laden with impurities which should be cast off by the natural outlets, the health always suffers in proportion. Persons of sedentary habits, clergymen, merchants, professional men, ladies and old people most often suffer from these causes.

Atwell's Health Restorer cleanses the stomach and bowels of all impurities, quickens the blood, stimulates the digestive organs, and gives new tone and vigor to the whole system.

WEAKNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, all diseases caused by a Foul Stomach, are cured, or greatly benefitted, by using

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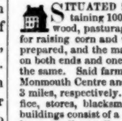

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,
Of Every Variety.

34 Kilby Street, Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.
Sold in Augusta, by S. S. BROOKS

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales set in any part of the country. 1y34

Good Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in LITCHFIELD, Kennebec county, containing 100 acres of first rate Land, well divided into wood, pasturage and tillage. There is a good opportunity for raising corn and wheat the coming season, as the ground is prepared, and the manure ready. The farm is fenced with water on both ends and one side, and there are 200 rods of stone wall on the same. Said farm is situated on the County road leading to Monmouth Centre and Litchfield Corner—which are distant 6 and 3 miles, respectively. School-house, grist-mill, saw-mill, post-office, stores, blacksmith-shop, etc., is immediate vicinity. The buildings consist of a story-and-a-half House, 30x18, under which is an excellent cellar; an L, 18x20, with a carriage-house, woodhouse and store-rooms attached—all finished, well painted, and in good repair: and Barn, 38x40, with convenient out-buildings, —all substantial and in good order. Water convenient. There are 100 Fruit-trees on the premises. This is a rare opportunity, as the subscriber is determined to sell. Price $1800—$1000 to be paid down, and the remainder in yearly installments of $200. For further particulars enquire of WILLIAM DUSTIN, MARK GETCHELL, or the subscriber on the premises.

Litchfield, Jan. 23, 1858. 3m6 WM. JORDAN.

Leather and Findings.

WE have a large Stock on hand, which we will sell low for CASH. Send in your orders. GAUBERT & HUNT.

Augusta, Sept. 24, 1857. 41

LIGHT! LIGHT! Vegetable Oil; Burning Fluid; Camphene; Fluid Lamps, Fluid Wicking, &c., just received and for sale by 45 F. W. KINSMAN.

AYER'S PILLS

ARE particularly adapted to derangements of the digestive apparatus, and diseases arising from impurity of the blood. A large part of all the complaints that afflict mankind originate in one of these, and consequently these PILLS are found to cure many varieties of disease. Subjoined are the statements from some eminent physicians, of their effects in their practice:—

As a Family Physic. (From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, of New Orleans.)

"Your PILLS are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease."

For Jaundice and all Liver Complaints. (From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.)

"Not only are your PILLS admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effect on the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people."

Dyspepsia—Indigestion. (From Dr. Henry J. Knox, of St. Louis.)

"The PILLS you were kind enough to send me have been all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they seem to work upon them alone. I have cured some cases of dyspepsia and indigestion with them, which had resisted the other remedies we commonly use. Indeed, I have experimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the complaints for which you recommend them."

Dysentery—Diarrhœa—Relax. (From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.)

"Your PILLS have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, for bilious dysentery and diarrhœa. Their sugar coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children."

Internal Obstruction—Worms—Suppression. (From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practices as a Physician and Midwife in Boston.)

"I find one or two large doses of your PILLS, taken at the proper time, are excellent promoters of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients."

Constipation—Costiveness. (From Dr. J. Vaughan, Montreal, Canada.)

"Too much cannot be said of your PILLS for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to arise in the liver, but your pills affect that organ and cure the disease."

Impurities of the Blood—Scrofula—Erysipelas—Salt Rheum—Tetter—Tumors—Rheumatism—Neuralgia. (From Dr. Ezekiel Hall, Philadelphia.)

"You were right, Doctor, in saying that your PILLS purify the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in my practice, and agree with your statements of their efficacy. They stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality and vigor into the system. Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and you deserve great credit for them."

Headache—Sick Headache—Foul Stomach—Piles—Dropsy—Plethora—Paralysis—Fits—&c. (From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.)

"Dear Dr. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your PILLS better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I have found them to be always an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly."

Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercurial or mineral substance, whatever. Prepared and sold by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists. 4m3

Lyon's Kathairon

HAS now become the standard preparation for the HAIR. Its immense sales, nearly

1,000,000 Bottles per Year,

attest its excellence and great superiority over all other articles of the kind. The Ladies universally pronounce the Kathairon to be by far the finest and most agreable article they ever used. It RESTORES the Hair after it has fallen out; INVIGORATES and BEAUTIFIES it, giving to it a rich glossy appearance, and imparts a *delightful perfume*. Sold by all dealers throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and South America, for 25 cents per bottle. HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors, 63 Liberty Street, New York.

Manufacturers, also, of Perfumery of all kinds, and in great ariety. 4

CANADIAN CAMPHOR CREAM,—an excellent remedy for Chapped Hands. Sold for 12 cents a box, by 44 J. S. MANLEY.

Balm of Thousand Flowers,

FOR beautifying the Complexion, for Shaving, cleaning the Teeth, for the Toilet, for the Nursery, for Bathing, and for many medicinal purposes. For sale cheap at Dec. 8. 4w51 F W. KINSMAN'S.

Hulbert's Patent Convex Plow.

THIS Plow, which has been used for several years in Canada West, New York, Pennsylvania, and other parts of the country, and which is admitted, by all who have tried it, to be decidedly the best plow ever invented, is now, for the first time, offered to the Farmers of Maine.

Its chief peculiarity, which gives it an advantage over ever other Plow, is, that the working side of the mold-board is uniformly convex from front to rear, and also from top to bottom while the curve from the point to the tip of the wing is such as to turn the furrow completely. Among its advantages are:—lightness of draft; cleaning well in the most sticky soil; capability of cutting deep, as well as shallow; turning furrows well at any speed; ease of guidance, and great durability.

For sale by J. MEANS & SON, Augusta.
C. A. SMILEY, West Waterville, Agent for this State.
Augusta, Aug. 20, 1857. 36tf

Powder, Shot, Caps and Fuse.

50 KEGS Blasting Powder;
10 do. Superior Sporting do.;
Dupont's, and Hazard Rifle Sporting Powder;
50 M. best G. D. Gun Caps;
10 M. Eley's Double Waterproof Caps;
5000 feet first quality Safety Fuse.
For sale at No. 8 Union Block, low for cash.
LELAND & BROOKS.
Augusta, April 20, 1857. 18

Dr. Nichols' Cough Mixture.

25 CENTS per bottle. One bottle cures a bad Cough. One bottle cures a bad Cold. One bottle cures a bad Sore Throat. One bottle cures a bad Whooping Cough. Be sure and get the genuine. The name of F. W. Kinsman, "only agent in Augusta," is on all the labels of the genuine. All others are spurious. A liberal discount to the trade. A large supply of this valuable medicine now in store and for sale by F. W. KINSMAN,
4 No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water-st., Augusta.

Paints and Oils.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Linseed Oil, fresh ground White Lead and Zinc, Turpentine Japan, Varnish, and Paint Brushes. J. S. MANLEY,
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